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THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,625.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 8—30 P.M.				
23rd Jan	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7960		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6523
13th "	ARCADIA	6902		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7640		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
13th "	EGYPT	7919		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7919
27th "	ARABIA	7929		
3rd Apl.	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
3rd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	8108
8th "	CALEDONIA	7640		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	7919		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

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Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

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Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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From Bombay or Karachi.	1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Genoa	440	704	352	528	352	528
Direct Mail	495	743	376	561	352	528
Marseilles (Genoa or Naples)	570	855	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	893	517	799	462	704
Marseilles overland via Genoa or Marseilles connecting via Modane	682	*1185	570	*990	462	660
Naples	682	*1185	570	*990	462	660
Gibraltar	44	...	44	...	33	...

* Returning journey from Liverpool, 1st Sup. Rs. 1,051, Rs. 845 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamer.	A	B	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
S.S. Trafford Hall	...	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	1909
S.S. City of Chester	...	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 12	.....
S.S. City of London	...	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
S.S. City of Lincoln	...	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 7
S.S. City of Bristol	...	...	Mch. 26	.....	Apl. 21
S.S. Trafford Hall	...	...	Apl. 22	May 12	.....
S.S. City of Glasgow	...	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via: about
LHASA	3,171	Mon 25th Jan.	11 a.m. F D & C*
KOLA	1,300	Thur 21st Jan.	9 a.m. Ostch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri, 22nd Jan.	6 a.m. † (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Ostch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "MADURA," 1,950 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Jan. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Kamahi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrain, Basrah and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSRAH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,300 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st Jan. calling (for Malls and Passengers) at Mandvie, Mundra, Muhrum, and Dwarka, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "NUDDIA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to cheap excursions to ports of Calcutta, Akyab, North Rangoon, Moulmein, Amherst, and Tavoy Steamers.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Saratge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Bazin	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Rubattino Vessels by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	29th Jan. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYDS S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,232	M. Daborvich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,232	M. Daborvich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	B. Nitsche	28th Jan 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	6,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,900	B. Bednars	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passenger Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5,900	B. Bednars	29th Jan, 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy,
Sassoon House 84, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date of
CASTALIA	9283	J. Hamilton	27th Jan 1909
BRITANNIA	8000	Errington	5th Feb 1909
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	27th Feb., 1909
CASTALIA	9283	J. Thomson	13th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	6136	Wm. Kelso	30th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	9283	J. Hamilton	14th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	26th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (a llthe way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer is fully furnished surgeon and experienced stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum overdraft remains over Rs. 5 balance.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,555,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,

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Bombay	Shanghai.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Kuala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Colombo	Batavia.	Yokohama.
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Ipoh (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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J. GREIG,
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Jinkyang	Pukiao
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Moukden)	Shanghai
Chinkiang (Sukiang)	Nanking	Tatshing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kiukiang	Osaka	
Mukden	Peking	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired general health. Immediately after taking a dose of Dr. De Roos' Guttæ Vitæ, the nervous system will be found to be invigorated and toned, and the mental faculties will become clear and vigorous. Persons suffering from Premature Infirmity, or debilitated by the Vital Powers, owing to dissipation, study, overwork, anxiety, or any other cause, will find Dr. De Roos' Guttæ Vitæ just what they require, speedily raising them from a state of misery and despondency to one of health, strength and manly confidence. All sufferers from loss of appetite, indigestion, nervousness, sleeplessness, &c., should at once commence with the wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in hundreds who have been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a burden to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, ... and pressure of the brain, Dr. De Roos' Guttæ Vitæ will be found a never-failing remedy, as the result of self-acquired ailments that sacrifice and shame, are, it is truly astonishing, how speedily this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of ..... and incompetency. Price, 6s., or four times the quantity (Extra, per bottle, ... Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the Loins, Scanty or over Deposits, Dissipation, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 3s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for young and old ..... Price 1s. 9d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILLS AND FEMALE PILLS, the only reliable remedy for those ..... Price 2s. 6d. per box.

Purchasers are requested to see that the above Trade Mark, and signature of Dr. De Roos, appear on the outside wrapper of each bottle or box, as spurious imitations are sold by unprincipled persons. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Wholesale Agents for the sale of same in India, Messrs. Byculla Pharmacy, Byculla, Bombay.

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "VORWAERTS," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 6 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

S. S. "CITY OF MADRAS."
ARRIVED ON 20TH INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 20th January, 1909.

NOTICE.

SANDALWOOD.

ABOUT 1650 MAUNDS of SANDALWOOD will be SOLD by Tender at Tirupatur and Denkanicotta, Salem District, during the first week of March, 1909.

2. Prospective Tenderers should apply to the District Forest Officer, North Salem, for further particulars.

F. L. C. COWLEY BROWN,
District Forest Officer.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1909.

NOTICE.

CORRECTION TO CONDITIONS OF Class XXXIV for Best New Importation.

For "1907" read "1908."

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration for the property and credits of DULARHDAS HARICHAND, late of Bombay, Hindu Kapole Bania by caste, a broker, deceased,

BAI PIWALIBAI, widow of the late DULARHDAS HARICHAND, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at No. 2, Mulkarrao Lane, Dadyseth Agiarl Street, outside the Fort.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 9th day of January, 1909.
MESSRS. MEHTA, DADACHANJI AND DALPATRAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures, February 26th. For prospectus and particulars, apply to Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE Public and especially Mill and Factory Owners using Steam Boilers, are hereby notified that the undermentioned MARSHALL, SONS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have not now and never have had any connection whatsoever with John Marshall and Company, Limited, Clyde Boiler Works, Motherwell (Scotland), whose local Agents now are or recently were Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., 43 Forbes Street, Bombay.

MARSHALL, SONS & COMPANY, LTD.,
Britannia Iron Works,
Gainsborough.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
Ballard Road,
CALCUTTA, BRANCH:—
99, Clive Street.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION.

FEBRUARY—MARCH, 1909.

PRESIDENT:

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Include the Hon'ble Members of His Excellency's Council, the Director-General, I.M.S., the P. M. O., H. M.'s Forces in India, The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Municipal Commissioner, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Police Commissioner and others.

COMMITTEE.

Comprises representatives of the Medical Services and Departments, Medical Associations in India, Lady Doctors, Private Practitioners of Communities, the Medical Press and Medical Commerce.

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Marine Lines, Bombay.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
Captain E. F. Gordon Tanker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., Wellington Lines, Bombay.

THE Session will be opened by H. E. the President, on 22nd February, 1909, at 10 a.m., and will last for four days. During the Session the Exhibition will only be open to Members of the Congress and the Medical profession (including Nurses in uniform). It will be thrown open thereafter to the general public for some weeks and popularised by the addition of numerous side shows.

Medical donors of Rs. 15 and over, and lay donors of Rs. 20 and over are classified as members and become entitled to the privileges laid down by the Committee in their Prospectus, copies of which can be obtained on application to the General Secretary.

The deliberations will include a consideration of Tropical Affections and Sanitation in India, and the programme will be divided into five sections. Many leading authorities including Professors Ronald Ross, Leonard Rogers, Captains Greig, Christophers, Dr. Fowler and others intend to contribute papers and have announced their intention of being personally present; whilst others including Sir Patrick Manson, Sir Lauder Brunton, Professor Osler, Drs. Nash, Niven, Thomson and others intend to submit papers to be read on their behalf if they cannot attend personally.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

Liberal Concessions are allowed to BONA FIDE visitors to the Congress and Exhibition by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway, the E. B. State Railway, the O. and R. Railway, the N.-W. Railway and the Madras and S. M. Railway Companies.

Those intending to avail themselves of the Concessions should apply as early as possible to the GENERAL SECRETARY for the necessary vouchers entitling them to obtain the concession.

Prices of Admission to the Exhibition—

Adults Re. 1 for single ticket.

Nurses in uniform, Children, and Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.

Special reduced rates for Weekly or Season tickets, and concessions for Family tickets.

Applications for Membership should be made to the GENERAL SECRETARY.

Exhibition tickets can only be obtained at the door or by application to Messrs. ABDULLA and Co., Khanderi, Post No. 3, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

(Kindly given by Mr. KHATAO.)

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GRAND CONCERT,

In aid of the Survivors from the Earthquakes in SOUTH ITALY.

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY, at 9-30 P.M.,

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist:—

Mrs. Collie.	Miss Bolus.
Madame Lilian Stone.	Mr. Comfort.
Mrs. Millard.	Mr. Rhenius.
Miss Heaton.	Mr. Schmeck.
Miss Willis.	Mr. Sylwell.
Miss Gladys Heaton.	Signor Sorinzi.

By kind permission of H. E. the Governor, His Excellency's Band will play under the direction of Edward Behr.

Cav. G. Gorio, Consul for Italy, has kindly consented to control the financial part of the Concert, and will remit the proceeds to the Italian Government.

Messrs. MONGINI BROTHERS have generously arranged to supply REFRESHMENTS during the evening, and to hand over the takings to the Fund of the Concert.

Plan and Tickets at Messrs. ROSE & Co.'s.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE,
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
And the Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AMONGST WHICH, THE GRAND
PUBLIC "SALAMELIK" AT THE HAMIDIE
In the Presence of the
SULTAN ABDUL-HAMID.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA
Show, from 11-15 P.M. to 12-15.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

NOTICE.

A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE will be given shortly in aid of the Sufferers by the terrible earthquake in SOUTHERN ITALY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break,
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions in Capsules.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL &c.

EDWIN MILLS & [illegible]

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic (best for [illegible], at 12 annas per pound; Guano, at 4 annas. Patent Ammoniates and Sprayers, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. B. Nariman, Hydraad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BICYCLE FOR SALE.—Lady's Rudge-Whitworth, little used. Rs. 125 or offers.—Apply to "P.," care of this Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 588, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

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FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new, Brand New Set of Tyres, Best English Make. Price Rs. 450, Cost double. Apply Mr. W. H. LEACH, care of Leach and Weborny, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable Staff. Our servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 3, Moffusil Rs. 4 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-ships and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Metre Lines, Price, Eight Annas' Annual Subscription Rs. 3 including Postage.

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LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 20", Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. B. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechaunte of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, to spare no trouble spared. Luxuriously provide for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for Invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per the rand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey" Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

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WANTED.—SUB-AGENTS for the Phœnix Life Assurance Coy., Ltd, Bombay, who can canvass good business For terms, &c., apply to Messrs. LATHAM & Co., 59 Hornby Road, Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum (colour'd at bottom).

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 27-8 per annum or Rs. 20 or cash in advance including delivery.

STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.
LIGHT
CHEAP
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All sizes, widths and bores.

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
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INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

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7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	14,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	"	1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances up to Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 3 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

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Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay,
PARSONS & Co., Secunderabad.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I [illegible] Machine for the last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as well as [illegible]
L. A. [illegible], Thana, Bombay.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESTD. since 1833. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

To be sure you get WILKINSON'S

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus ⓦ Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT.

A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" AINTED.

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for £s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	90,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,950
Assets	"	9,820,366

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c. Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

E. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable as Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable as Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable as Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	22 10	46 9	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 8	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 8	65 10	48 9	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 10	66 13	50 5	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 15	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	59 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Messrs. E. J. REYNOLDS & Co., beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1894, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Estate properties.

The Boards of the Three give guaranteed remuneration to all Secretaries, and will establish Branch Boards wherever RELIABLE AGENTS are introduced. Details, scale of premiums, for either family forms, combined thrift, professional, business, and educational policies can be had on application.

TELEGRAMS: LONDON. TELEGRAMS: KEYMER LONDON.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Re. 2.

TO BE LET.

HONOURABLE Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL'S fully FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, from 17th April to 31st October, 1909. For rent, &c., apply to

HORMUSJI SORABJI AND SONS,
Queen's Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE, LANDED ESTATE, at Dadar. Five minutes from both Railway Stations, consisting of land, admeasuring 6,000 square yards or thereabouts, with a double-storeyed Dwelling House and outhouses. Full particulars from

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial, and Estate Agents,
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it Raves." THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachment, one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp, Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

DEARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 2-0 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 1-0 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 0-8 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 0-2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 3-0 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 1-8 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 0-8 0
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 0-3 0

SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Chances; Situations Wanted for Servants, Hosiery, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-4

No advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bardistan, 2,500 tons. Captain J. Davies, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Madras 3,048 tons, Captain C. McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow etc. with a general cargo and 10 passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Culna, 3,963 tons Captain R. Maclachlan, sailed yestertay for Antwerp etc., with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Price, Capt. J. A. Ross, Mr. H. McDermott, and 9 deck passengers.

THE steamer Strathgarry 2,840 tons Captain D. Stanhope sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Ailsacraig. 2,165 tons Captain A. D. Moody, sailed yesterday for Singapore, in ballast.

THE steamer Abbotsford, 2,352 tons, Captain W. M. Scroggie, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE French Mail steamer Australian, 3,543 tons, Captain C. Baretge, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Noumea etc., via Colombo, with a general cargo and 14 cabin and 40 deck passengers, She will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Vorwaerts, Captain B Bednarz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itawa 3,362 tons, Captain W. Trecker, sailed yesterday for Rangoon etc., with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson .....R I Marine
R I M Lawrence Comdr E Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 20.

Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Bahadur .....2936 Dubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evanson...W & A Graham & Co
Blake.....2396 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Brazilian.....2438 Tomblyn.....Cory Bros
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cint .....1917 ...Kaselvurn.....M M & Co
Caledonia...3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Clavercest...2440 Urquhart .....T Morrison & Co
Celtic King...2589 Humphreys.....K Nixon & Co
City of Madras. 3048 McFee .....K Nixon & Co
Delta .....4780 Snow .....Shanghai 4-2 P & O S N Co
Galavale.....244 Seeary.....Cory Brothers Co
Hrathlay .....2850 McKenzie...W & A Graham & Co
Inconstancy .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin....2158 Moser .....K N & Co
Linga.....957 Rothwell .....M M & Co
Loodiana .....2124 Ross .....M M & Co
Linga .....951 Cutbush .....Karachi 22-1 M M & Co
Mottlake.....1737 Batten .....N F T Morrison & Co
Marmora .. 5239 Weston ....London 16-1 P & O S N Co
Nuddea....1944 Austin .....M M & Co
Nurani.....2870 Clingan, Calcutta...T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda 1961 .....Chappel ...Busreh 25-1 M M & Co
Queda .....944 Coope .....M M & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Strathavon 2830.....Campbell W & A Graham & Co
Singu.....1912 Murison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Umsinga .....1894 Robertson.....R A Willis
Vorwaerts .....3727 Bednezchina...25-1 A L S N Co
Wearbeck 2446 Thompson.....T Jeewandas
Wearmouth.....2340 Catto.....The Bombay Co
Zinnia.....2339 Clarke .....A Yale

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Melbourne	3395	Stafford		Dunkirk and Leith 27-1	W & A G & Co
B Aleppo	2537	Brandley	Hull	31-1	F Muir & Co
D & E Prome	2299	Mason	Antwerp	22-1	K N & Co
F Gianles	2680	Sloane	Port Said	21-1	Ralli Bros
G Moshtari	1109	Green	Gulf	21-1	B & P S N Co
K Monsoori	1735	Hannah	Gulf	30-1	B & P S N Co
L Dumra	762	McDiarmid	Gulf	28-1	M M & Co
N Persia	4198	Haughton	London	30-1	P & O S N Co
Kilchaltan	2418	Higgins	Antwerp	23-1	W & A G & Co
P Reichenfels	2931	Gronan	Chi	28-1	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Caithness	2222	Taylor	Rotterdam	23-1 W & A G & Co
2	Castalia	4081	Hamilton	Liverpool	27-1 W & A Graham & Co
4	Zoroaster	2376		Wealkew	N F G M Ajam
5	Africa	2521	Bodesaich	Trieste	1-2 A L S N Co
10	& 11 Australien	3543	Baretge	Marseilles	21-1 M Marestimes Co
12	Bavca	3794	Benton	Japan	29-1 P & O Co
14	Kola	510	Moscon	Busreh	21-1 M M & Co
15	Bardistan	2500	Davies	Hull	21-1 M M & Co H W P D
Kaveri		553	Mahomed	B'nagar	20-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi		547	Ahmed	Mangalore	22-1 Bo S NCo Ld M W D D
Madura		1273	Dickinson		P Gulf 25-1 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Abbotsford s	Scroggie	Calcutta, Jan. 8
	Australian s	Baretge	Noumea, Dec. 10
20	Vorwaerts s	Bednarz	Trieste, Dec. 30
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, Jan. 13
	City of Madras s	McFee	Glasgow, Dec. 17

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Britannia s	Barcham	Shanghai, &c
	Bio Sado (Port Gun-boat) s	Newparth	Daw
	Ailsacraig s	Moody	Singapore
	Strathgarry s	Stanhope	Calcutta
	Culna s	Maclachlan	Antwerp, &c
	Itaura s	Tucker	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday:—

Steamer Bardistan, Davies for Antwerp.
" Kola, Moxon for Persian Gulf &c.
" Australian, Baretge for Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Vorwaerts for China &c.
" Delta for China &c.
" Airlen for Trieste &c.
" Salsette for London.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Gouverneur left Mombasa for Bombay on the 19th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
15	Shadwell	London
15	Mariosfels	Antwerp
17	Dalusa	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—150 bales wool, B Hurbhum ; 460 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,321 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 13 bales wool, G Goculdas ; 100 bales wool, N Goculdas; 143 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 438 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 70 bales wool, J Tata ; 35 bales wool, H A Janmahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Salsette s—1 case silk carpet, C B M Ebrahim.
Persia s—9 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons: 10 cases opium, The B and P S N Co ; 191 cwts horns, J Rahimtoola ; 91 cwts horns, G Suchedina.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—160 cwts old copper, G Abdoolhoosen ; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 5,395 cwts gingellyseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, and 398 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co ; 201 cwts cashawnuts, J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kilchaltan s—1,000 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri ; 300 bales hemp and 5,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co ; 176 bales cotton-fly, K Visram, and Co ; 55 bales cotton-waste, T Canji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bardistan s—120 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 1,000 cwts nigerseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Melbourne s—840 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 3,900 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co ; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—825 bales cotton, Bamji and Co ; 55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 1,870 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 cwts myrabollams, A Vurzlal.

FOR BREMEN.

Reichenfels s—8,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,565 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—206 bales cotton, 800 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—4,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 1,010 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros ; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, J Facheri; 450 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—2,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Castalia s—239 casks skins, MaxKlein.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca s—100 cwts sharkfins, K N Meani and Co.
Vorwaerts s—850 bales twists, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Vorwaerts s—1,675 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—1,950 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.
Vorwaerts s—2,100 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 344 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banca s—300 bales cotten, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Glazebrooke and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st January.

532. DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next, the 23rd instant, at 5 p.m. for 6" B. L. C. Gun and Battery Drill.

Dress, Khaki and Caps.

535. LECTURE.

A Lecture will be delivered by the Adjutant at the B. V. A Club, Apollo Bunder, on the 21st inst. (Thursday) at 7 p. m. Subject: Manning and Fighting medium guns.

All Officers, Non-Com. Officers and Specialists are requested to attend.

536. RANGE.

The 109th Infantry Range at Santa Cruz will be available for class firing and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next 24th inst.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 21st January.

684—Detail for the week ending 23rd instant :—

Thursday, 21st instant—" L," Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2. "I," "K" & "M" Co's. Parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Dress—Uniform.

Saturday, 23rd instant.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Uniform.

685.—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February, 1909.

General's Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 6th February 1909.

686.—Extract from Brigade Orders dated 18th January 1909 is published for information :—

Examination. No. 97.—Volunteers Proficiency in accordance with para 60 et seq., A.R.I. Vol. IX., a Board, will assemble at Santa Cruz at 7 a. m. on the 6th instant. February 1909, to examine candidates of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles for Proficiency Certificates.

President—Major J. J. P. Quinn, 116th Mahrattas.

Members.—(1) A Captain, 2nd Royal Scots, (2) The Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 21st January.

1. There will be Class Firing and Practice at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon next, the 23rd instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-10 p.m.

2. There will be a parade for all members at Santa Cruz on Wednesday next, the 27th instant at 7-15 a. m.

Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club.

Members residing in the Fort are reminded that they will have to send their horses out over night.

Forage, Picketing pegs, and heel ropes, will be provided on the Camp ground.

There will also be a few unfurnished tents available for the use of members Train leaves Colaba 6-10. Church Gate 6-15. Grant Road 6-26 A. M.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

3. The Commanding Officers has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments.

Corporal D. W. Wilson to be Sergeant, Lance Corporals J. F. Seaton, and H. Blair to be Corporals, Troopers E. G. Pearson, A. E, Baird and S. C. Irwin to be Lance Corporals to complete establishment.

H. B. E. PROVERB, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTY—January 3, at Fyzabad, the wife of A. Sharpe Barty, of a son.

HENDERSON—January 6, at Phulcherra, South Sylhet, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson, a son.

INNES—January, 16, at Birdwood, Cotacamund, the wife of C. A. Innes, I. C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DEANE—SAPORTAS—January 16, at the Fort Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. B. W. Holman, Captain Dennis Deane, 12th Cavalry, son of the late Colonel T. Deane, C.B, Indian Army, to Gladys Dena Saportas, daughter of the late Colonel A. D. Saportas, the Manchester Regiment, and of [Mrs. H. Jennings.

FINNIS.—GALLOWAY—January 11, at the Cathedral, Lahore, Major John Fortescue Finnis, 53rd Sikhs F F., to Nancy Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs F. W. Galloway.

PEPPIN—CHATELIER—January, 11, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev. James J. Kingham, M.A., Hubert Chandos, of the Public Works Secretariat, Burma, to Grace Alberta, daughter of Mr. Adolphus Chatelier, retired Manager of the Commissary-General's Office.

DEATH

FIELD—January 14, at Brightlling, Coonoor, Agnes Isabella Field, wife of G. Field, Esq., late of the Opium Department, Bengal.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 26m.
Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
St. George's Hospital Endowment Funds, meeting of subscribers, Port Trust Offices, 6-15 p. m.
Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m.
Orchestral Concert by H. E. the Governor's String Band, Town Hall 9-30 to 11 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41·8m. a. m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37·4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8·4h. p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, January 22.—Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 8th January, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Sun rises 7h. 15m. Sun sets 6h. 26m.

Saturday, January 23.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets 6h. 26m.

Sunday, January 24.—3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m.

Monday, January 25.—Dedication of the Church of St. Peter, Mazagon—Service and Sermon by the Bishop, 6 p.m. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, Concert in aid of survivors from earthquakes in South Italy, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m.

Tuesday, January 26.—Bombay Hunt, Irla. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Oriental Buildings, 1-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m., Sun sets 6h. 28m.

Wednesday, January 27.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 29m.

DEPARTURE OF "RIO SADO."—The Portuguese gun-boat "Rio Sado," Commander A. E. Newparth, left for Diu yesterday, with the Governor of that district on board.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Beira, Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Congella" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow, the 22nd instant.

THE BOMBAY LADIES BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Shamshul Aulma Ervad Jivanji J. Modi, M.A., on "Symbolism on the Marriage Ceremonies of various Nations," to-day at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.); at the residence of Mrs. Jalbhoy A. Shett, "Settminar," Pedder Road, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made and members are invited to bring a lady-friend.

LONDON STREET SCENES.—Yesterday, in the Hall of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Esplanade Road, Rev. Frank Anderson gave a lecture on "London Street Scenes," illustrated with electric lantern slides. Mr. M. C. Murzban introduced the lecturer to the audience. The lecturer then delivered a very interesting and instructive address, describing the various street scenes, pathetic and humorous, of the great Metropolis of the world. The scenes, included "A News-boy," "A Milk-boy," and many other interesting ones. The lecture was much appreciated by the audience.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March.....Mandla Road.....T. H. Adam
Overture ...Flotte Bursche .....Suppe
Intermezzo...Loves Dream after the Ball .....Czibulka
Selection ...A Runaway Girl .....Caryll
Valse .....Laura .....Millocker
Selection ...My Lady Molley .....S Jones

THE KHOJA ASSAULT CASE.—Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mirza Ali Jivraj and ten other Khojas were placed before him in the Mazagon Police Court on charges of voluntarily causing hurt and abetment of the offence. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mirza Ali Jivraj, Kurban Ali Jivraj, Gulam Hussein Abdulla, Hashem Ismail, Kanjee Laljee and Karmali Mahomed were fined Rs. 100 each. Abdula Jetha and Mahomedali Ruttonsey were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 45 each. Mahomedali Mirali and Wali Mahomed Ismail were acquitted and Peerbhoy Pradhan was given the benefit of the doubt.

GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE TOWN HALL.—A Grand Orchestral Concert by H. E. the Governor's Band, by kind permission of His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, will be given this evening under the directorship of Herr Edward Behr. Programme :—

Grand March .....Pomp and Circumstance (C. No. 4 in G).....Elgar
Overture .....Oberon.....Weber
From Symphony No 1..."Andante Cantabile con Moto".....Beethoven
Grand Selection .....The Flying Dutchman.....Wagner
(Solo Cello—Sergeant Saywell. Trombone—Sergeant Saunders.)
Overture .....Die Fledermaus...Strauss (1st time in Bombay)
Clarionet Solo .....Recit and Aria from "La Traviata."Verdi
(Clarionet—Sergeant Tiggs)
From Drama "Kuolema"...Valse Triste .....Sibelius (By special request)
March.....Greetings .....Edward Behr (Dedicated to H E Sir George Clarke)

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS.—A discovery was made yesterday by the Bombay Police when Inspector Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department and Sub-Inspector Finan searched the rooms of a Pathan, Meer Khan Abdulla Khan, an employe of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, residing in Mastan Tank-street. The police received information that the Pathan had arms in his possession and went up to his house. Meer Khan was placed yesterday in the Mazagon Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad on a charge of possessing a revolver without a license, by Superintendent Myers. The accused said he did not know to whom the revolver belonged and how it came to be in his box. which the police searched on suspicion. The Magistrate, after recording evidence on both sides, convicted the accused and said the offence was of a serious nature for two reasons. Firstly because the accused was a Pathan and belonged to a class of persons who gave the police the greatest amount of trouble and were a danger to the public at times : secondly because at this time particularly the use of firearms had to be very carefully guarded against. The accused was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

The Commissioner forwarded a statement showing the names of commission stable-keepers who kept horses for sale in temporary chappers and requested the sanction of the Standing Committee, under section 135 of the Municipal Act, to the amounts mentioned therein calculated at the rate of annas 8 per horse per year being fixed as a lump sum to be charged to each of the stable-keepers in lieu of the tax for the current year which they would otherwise be liable to pay under Section 180 of the Act.

The sanction asked for was granted.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Appointment of Deans.

The meeting of the Faculty of Law of the Bombay University, summoned for Friday evening for the appointment of Deans of that Faculty, will not be held, as the number of nominations has not exceeded the number of vacancies.

Under regulation 134 A, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta has been declared duly elected Dean of the Faculty for the rest of the current year. Similarly, the Hon'ble Sir Walter C. Hughes has been duly elected Dean of the Faculty of Engineering.

ELECTION OF A SYNDIC.

A meeting of the Faculty of Arts will be held on Friday afternoon at 5-45 p.m. in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghir Hall of the Bombay University, for the election of a Syndic for the rest of the current year.

The following two nominations have been received for the vacancy :

(1.) Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, proposed by Mr. K. Natrajan and seconded by Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar.

(2.) Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Dalal, proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and seconded by Mr. L. A. Shah.

PINEAPPLE CULTIVATION IN SINGAPORE.

The cultivation of pineapples on Singapore island has taken larger dimensions than before. Large tracts of country formerly occupied by secondary growth are now cleared and covered with pineapples. Great quantities of pines have also been brought into Singapore from the islands around. The result of this immense crop has been that pineapples have been selling in the town for a cent apiece, and up-country at five for a cent—that is, about twenty for a penny. The tinning trade is now apparently entirely in Chinese hands. It is satisfactory to see in many of the pineapple fields coco-nuts or rubber being planted, as pineapple culture is by no means good for the land.

IN a recent issue the "Indian Trade Journal" stated that a Loaden firm was prepared to pay as much as 12s per lb. for dried sheep-gut. Subsequent enquiries and correspondence has shown that there are in India both readiness and ability to engage in this industry, but the persons interested in the matter have no adequate knowledge as to how the gut should be prepared to suit the requirements of the market. This difficulty, the "Journal" in its current issue of the 14th instant, endeavours to meet by explaining how this and similar products—cattle gut, cattle tail-hair and lamb gut—should be prepared for export to the Loadon market.

THE French Medical Mission which was sent out to the French Congo last year, in order to study the extent of the prevalence of sleeping sickness in the case both of human beings and of animals in that colony, has now presented a Preliminary Report. The disease has been studied in its various stages by the chief of the Expedition, Dr. Martin, and his assistants, and the beneficial properties of atoxyl, when administered in the earlier stages have been fully confirmed. Intravenous injections of emetic salts have also been attended with good results. Mosquitoes, as well as the tsetse fly, are made responsible for the transmission of the disease, and the natives will be recommended to use mosquito nets. Deforestation, especially in the neighbourhood of running water, is recommended as one of the best means of checking the propagation of the tsetse fly. The material which has been collected by the Mission is now being classified.

FLESH-EATING AND CONSUMPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read the article headed "Consumption in New York" in your to-day's issue, I beg to draw your attention to the following extracts from the pamphlet "Is Flesh-eating Morally Defensible?" by Mr. Sidney H. Beard, President of the Order of the Golden Age, Paignton, England :—

1 "The Society of Medical Officers of Health at Manchester, on May 20th, 1892, resolved 'that the flesh of any animal affected with tuberculosis, to howsoever slight an extent, is unfit to be sold as human food." The Report of the Royal Commission declared that such flesh (not the diseased organs), would set up tuberculosis in a considerable percentage of cases if swallowed by healthy animals.

2 "Let us take, one disease, 'Tuberculosis, which is the one most prevalent in cattle. In Berlin Abattoir this was detected in 4,300 cattle and 6,893 pigs, in one year. Recent reports of the British Sanitary Congress demonstrate that a very large percentage of cattle are afflicted by this malady which is now universally admitted to be highly infectious. Prosecutions of those who sell manifestly tuberculous meat are almost of daily occurrence, and how many cases are never discovered we cannot tell, but can guess when we remember that the interest of the breeder and the butcher lies involved in hushing up the fact of tubercles being found."

3. "Official statistics abundantly prove that cattle in this and other lands suffer to a great extent from malignant diseases, [such as anthrax, pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, swine, fever, tuberculosis, cancer and infestation by parasites, etc., and that a large proportion of the flesh daily consumed by the unsuspecting public, is that of animals killed whilst suffering from some of these complaints. This is one of those cases where ignorance is *not* bliss, but leads instead to misery, disease and death."

In conclusion I pray that your thoughtful readers may study the vitally important subject of diet in relation to health.—Yours &c.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Jan. 22.

The P and O Company's mail steamer "Salsette," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bridger, Miss A
Green, Mr G A and Mrs
Jones, Mr F G
Nixon, Mr Eccles
Nixon, Mrs
North, Mr W H
Sandford, Mr G C
Wyles, Mr G W
Wood, Mr H J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Buckley, Mr C E
Bhere, Mr J W
Cook, Mrs L
Esland, Rev A F
Elderton, Mr T H
Fernie, Mr G
Gainsford, Mr J
Griffiths, Mr W T
Hehir, Col P and Mrs
Hands, Mrs H
Heathcote, Mr F C
Ironside, Mr W A and Mrs
Jackson, Mr F
Murphy, Mr G W
Peterson, Maj C H
Rouse, Capt A T
Robertson, Mr R W
Sharpe, Mr W R
Sherman, Mr V
Vaile, Mr H S
White, Mr E P
Wilts, Mr C J and Miss
Watt, Mr D B
Webb, Miss M
Watkin, Mr F E

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Mr F P
Cheape, Lt St G
Cracey, Capt J

FROM PORT SAID.—Wilson, Mr Frances M

FROM KARACHI.

Cox, Capt. C. E. S.
Mrs and infant
Hewitt, Mr
Minty, Mr A

Per s.s. "Vorwaerts," Jan. 20.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Vorwaerts" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning :—

Gibson, Mr W G
Ineckes, Mr and Mrs
5 Indian Officers
Leber, Mrs T
Martin, Mr and Mrs and 4 Children
Ransford, Lt F M

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Australien," January 20.

Passengers to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Australien" today, from Victoria Dock, Shed No. 10. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in the Shed at 8-30 A. M. Native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be at the Pince's Dock, "Disinfection Station," at 7 A. M. with all their baggage :—

Andrieux, Mr and Mrs
Antier, Mr G
Barbes, Mr
Bigex, Mr E
Borner, Mr E S
Briot, Mr E
Brun, Miss
Brial, Mr and Mrs and Child
Bull, Mr W
Bunn, Mr E S
Castel, Mr
Campbell, Mr P
Clift, Mr E
Demaria, Mr G
Durand Donatella, Sister
Fabre, Mr J M
Gauthier, Mr and Mrs and 2 children.
Got, Mr
Hansdiez, Sister
Janvanglan, Mr
Jeannin, Mr
Joly, Mr
Lanciaux, Mr
Lang, Mr and Mrs
Lannoy, Mr and Mrs
Malavard, Mr
Morrison, Mr
Mary Silner, Mrs
Panchet, Mr
Picard, Mr and Mrs
Poggy, Mr and Mrs and 5 children
Rabolin, Mr
Stephen, Mr and Mrs 3 children
Spencer, Mrs
Tay, Mr W M and Mrs
Vantroys, Mr
Ward, T H Major

PORT SAID.
Hesse, Max, Mr.

ADEN.
Cameron, Mr

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENTS.

	For week ending 1st Jan. 1909.	Total from 1st April 1908 to 1st Jan. 1909.	For week ending 14th Jan. 1909.	Total from 1st April 1907 to 1st Jan. 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	22	849	26	872
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	28	842	24	873
Vessels transported	14	605	9	657
Vessels attended to	3	69	1	80
Vessels warped	...	16	...	37

	For week ending 8th Jan. 1909	Total from 1st April 1908 to 8th Jan. 1909.	For week ending 9th Jan. 1908.	Total from 1st April 1907 to 8th Jan. 1908.
Vessels piloted into the Harbour	26	875	16	888
Vessels piloted out of Harbour	24	866	21	894
Vessels transported	12	617	20	677
Vessels attended to	1	70	1	81
Vessels warped	...	16	2	39

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, JANUARY 20.

The weather was dry yesterday over the whole of the Indian Area, with the exception of light showers in Baluchistan, at Dibrugarh and in the extreme South of the Peninsula.

Skies have cleared this morning and the weather is more settled generally.

Temperature is slightly higher than usual and lower in Bengal. Humidity is above normal in Sind and Gujarat.

Forecast.—The weather is likely to be dry over practically the whole of the Indian area.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud persists in the extreme north but elsewhere skies have cleared. The air is drier than usual in the south-west and damper in the south-east Punjab ; over the rest of the division it contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad but is normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature has fallen and the maximum is now low at Agra and normal at the other stations but the minimum is still high at most stations in the southern half of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now clear or very lightly clouded in Sind but are still moderately clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal in Upper Sind and west Rajputana but lower than usual elsewhere; night temperature remains high except in parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal in West Central India and in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is high over the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded in the northern half of the division but have cleared generally elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is normal except in the area of clear skies where it has risen and is now generally in excess ; night temperature has also risen and is above normal nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only very lightly clouded. Humidity continues in excess. Maximum temperature has become normal at Bombay but is still lower than usual elsewhere ; the minimum is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies have cleared. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual in the central districts of the Bombay Deccan ; elsewhere they are generally normal.

General Remarks.—Skies have cleared in the Punjab and Upper Sind ; cloud has decreased in Rajputana and the United Provinces also. No precipitation of importance has occurred anywhere. This disturbed weather conditions seem to be passing away. Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask (19th)	70·8	57·8	...	1·40
Muskat (19th)	68·3	62·1	...	1·55
Multan	69·3	53·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	63·9	37·9	...	1·27
Lahore	71·4	40·7	...	0·31
Sirsa	69·8	42·1	...	0·06
Ambala	68 5	41·0	...	0·92
Delhi	61·7	48·2	...	0·27
Agra	65·5	51·0	0·02	1·05
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	75·0	55·5	...	0·44
Cawnpore	75·9	50·5	...	0·16
Allahabad	78·1	54·0	...	0·12
Jacobabad	73·6	50·3	...	0·00
Karachi	69·0	58·0	0·03	0·43
Ajmer	68·4	54·2	...	0·33
Jaipur	70·2	48·1	...	0·27
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	80·1	58·0

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

SIR WILLIAM CLARK.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—Of Lahore society, as of the fair sex, it may be said that while it can boast of manifold charms and delights, it is "varium et mutabile semper." The old order is continually changing and giving place to the new and "here to-day and gone to morrow" is unfortunately but too true an observation of our every day life. Occasionally, however, we find a certain fixity of tenure on the part of some residents, but even as regards them, we have in the course of time to bid farewell to friends whose presence we have come to regard as an essential part of our society. The fact however, that we have almost daily to commiserate ourselves on the departure of well-known and popular members of our small community does not and cannot reconcile us to their loss. The proceedings in the Chief Court, on Wednesday (Jan. 13.), when the Bar bade farewell to Sir William Clark who has for so many years filled the post of Chief Judge of the Court, serve to remind us that we are about to lose from our midst two of our most prominent and popular residents, himself and Lady Clark, and we have no hesitation in saying that their departure from Lahore will create a void which it will be most difficult to fill. For years past they have been part and parcel of Lahore society and have identified themselves with every object and movement in which that society has been interested, and we cannot, therefore, allow them to leave Lahore without recording our sense of the loss which their departure will entail. In his earlier days, Sir William Clark was one of the most efficient of the Lahore Deputy Commissioners, and it was an old and valued member of Lahore society that we welcomed him back when he came to the Chief Court as a Judge. During the eleven years which have since elapsed he and Lady Clark have by their geniality, hospitality and kindliness endeared themselves to all and each of us.

Much might be said of what they have each done in their respective spheres, both privately among their personal friends and also for the advancement of the public good and for ensuring a better understanding between Europeans and Indians. It is impossible in the space at our disposal to deal adequately with these and similar matters, for to do so would necessitate a writing of the history not only of Lahore but of the Punjab for many years past. But a few words must, we think, be said about Sir William in his character of Judge of the Chief Court, as it is in that capacity that he has been best known to us of the present generation. It is not too much to say that in his judicial capacity he has earned for himself the well deserved reputation of one whose sole aim and object in every case was to do justice. There have perhaps been judges in India whose knowledge of law was more profound; others whose sophistical hair-splitting has excited more professional admiration for their legal acumen; and others again whose voluminous judgments as recorded in the Law Reports will more probably for years to come serve as a "monumentum aere perennius." To a reputation of this kind Sir William has, never aspired. To him a case was not a heaven-sent opportunity to expound views, orthodox or unorthodox, upon legal problems. He felt that there was something more human, more practical and infinitely more important before him for decision, and that was the simple question whether the plaintiff or the defendant was in the right. His sound commonsense has refused on many occasions to be hampered by "precedents," and he has not hesitated at times to decline to subordinate what he regarded as the plain justice of a case to legal technicalities or to uphold subtleties of law at the expense of equity. But while the primary aim of Sir William has been to do justice, he has not attempted to be a law unto himself, and on no occasion has he consciously and deliberately set his own opinion as to what might be right above the clearly expressed intention of the Legislature. He has, in brief, refused to be a slave to precedent or to allow plausible or subtle arguments to distract his mind from the true issues of a case. But while his ideal has always been to decide justly between the parties, he has not ignored the fact that "hard cases make bad law,' and when the law has been clear and precise, he has given effect to it though his own personal sympathies may have been with the party against whom he has been obliged to decide.

As a criminal Judge, Sir William can justly claim that he has been extraordinarily successful in meting out justice without giving cause for cavil either to the accused or to the executive authorities. Unfortunately in this country a judge in dealing with criminal cases is at times placed in an invidious position. The person accused of a crime may be a notorious character in his district and his reputation in that district is often of a most unsavoury nature. When such a person is charged with an offence of a particular kind there may be no moral doubt of his guilt and his acquittal may well be regarded by the executive authorities as a grave public evil. But Courts of Justice must necessarily take a different view. What they have to see to is that the particular crime with which the accused is charged is brought home to him by legal evidence of an unimpeachable character, and it is their bounden duty to see that no man is convicted of an offence in the absence of such evidence. It was in cases of this kind that Sir William Clark gave the best proof of his fitness for the high post which he occupied, and it is a striking testimonial in his favour that no matter what may have been his decision, neither the accused nor the executive authorities in any case fell just ground for being aggrieved at his conclusions. We might well say much more about Sir William's judicial qualities, but we have said enough to assure our readers, if indeed such assurance were needed, that by his departure the Chief Court will lose a Judge who by his patience, sense of justice, and knowledge of and sympathy with the people, and invariable courtesy to all who appeared before him has made for himself a name which is not likely to be forgotten for many years to come in this Province. The Punjab can ill-afford to lose Sir William and and Lady Clark, and it is with regret that we are obliged to bid them farewell. They will carry with them the best wishes of their host of Punjab friends European and Indian, and we feel that we are but giving voice to the sentiments of those friends when we express the hope that they may long be spared to enjoy at home the rest which they have both so throughly deserved.

THE MACHINERY OF ELECTION IN INDIA.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—As will be seen from a telegram, Mr. Ameer Ali has been pointing out in a letter to the "Times" some defects in the electoral system proposed by Lord Morley. In dealing with the reform scheme set forth in Lord Morley's Despatch, we reserved discussion of the system by which he proposed to secure the strictly proportional representation of minorities. To this important matter we now turn, after a closer consideration of the proposed system which has not increased our enthusiasm for it as at present outlined. It has been contended by many high authorities and by a large section of the public that the Government of India's original and tentative proposal to secure "elected representatives of the most important classes into which the population is divided for such seats as religion" was objectionable. The Government of Madras, in their letter to the Government of India, observed:—"No part of the proposals has been received with more general and decided reprobation. Apart from the very great practical difficulty of forming class electorates, the proposal to introduce the principle of race, caste and religious representation has been almost universally condemned as likely to perpetuate differences and strengthen barriers which the growth of civilization is gradually removing." So also some important non-official bodies criticised the suggestion with great severity. Thus the Bombay Presidency Association wrote to the Government of Bombay:—"All attempts to base political institutions on considerations of class interests or caste prejudices or racial and religious differences seem to the Council of this Association so entirely dangerous that they earnestly request the Government of India to give their most serious consideration to the all but universal protest and the general feeling of alarm and distrust with which the proposals have been received." All Local Governments, however, approved of the proposal for the special representation of Mahomedans, and though Hindu bodies generally denounced it as an attempt to set one religion against another, some admitted the expediency of making an exception in favour of Mahomedans, and even the Bombay Presidency Association made provision in its scheme for the election of Mahomedan members by a Moslem electorate. In fact, as the Government of India pointed out in their letter to the Secretary of State, notwithstanding their formal protests against the principle of religious representation, many of the critics seem to have tacitly admitted that the Mahomedans of India are more than a religious body, are indeed practically a distinct race, whatever they may be from the historical point of view.

The general proposal for racial, caste and religious representation was no doubt objectionable, not so much on account of the jealousies it would have excited, for we believe that the satisfaction of class claims so far as might be possible would have diminished rather than increased mutual ill-feeling, but on account of immense practical difficulties in the way of its realisation. The majority of the sections into which the population is divided by religion and sub-divided by caste have no special interests of their own, and even if they had, it would be impossible to give anything like all of them representation without enlarging the Legislative Councils each to the size of a Parliament. More serious than even these objections is the difficulty of arranging for a class vote over the whole area of a Province or Presidency. But there is no need to labour the case against the proposal to represent castes and religions generally; it has been condemned with something like unanimity, and has no place in the reform scheme. But, except in quarters where prejudice is dominant, it will not be disputed that no account of their numerical strength, their importance and their peculiar condition and needs, the Mahomedans are entitled to special representation, and, as has been seen, even some of the severest critics of the proposal to give racial and religious representation are willing to make an exception in their favour, while all Provincial Administrations approve of the suggestion. There is no other community in India as a whole possessing similar qualifications of numerical strength, importance and homogeneity, though in certain Provinces it may be expedient to make provision for the representation of other communities as important minorities with special interests. In the Punjab, for instance, the Sikhs require recognition as a separate community. But, viewing India as a whole, it may be said that the problem of representing minorities is the problem of giving adequate representation to the Moslem community.

The Government of India found themselves unable to devise any general system of securing proportionate Moslem representation. They suggested to the Secretary of State that, where possible, electorates should be constituted, and if that were not possible, Moslem Associations should be recognised as electorates, while in Provinces where neither of these courses could be followed recourse should be had to nomination after conference with the leading members of the community. There can be little doubt that in most Provinces the only methods which could have been adopted would have been the second or the third. To take a class vote over a whole Province for an election in which the candidates would be to the majority of electors only so many names is not a promising method or any easy one. The recognition of Associations as electorates implies, on the other hand, a rather undesirable restriction of the electorate. And as regards the method of nomination, it is open to the serious objection that the Mahomedans themselves dislike it, and H. H. the Aga Khan and other leading members of the Moslem community have strongly protested against the proposed use of this method. If these objections caused the first method to be adopted, and it the very considerable difficulties involved were overcome, a further difficulty, which the Government of India do not seem to have noticed, would arise. Unless the Mahomedan electors were prevented from voting in the territorial electorates, they would obviously have a double vote, one as members of the special Moslem electorate formed to return no religionists to the Provincial Legislative Council, and another as voters in territorial constituencies.

Lord Morley's suggestion is that the system of electoral colleges should be introduced, and this suggestion is, as we said on the publication of his Despatch, one that we welcome, though not without some reservation. We will take Lord Morley's typical election to show that, as at present formulated, the scheme is open to abuse. He presupposes a Province peopled by fifteen million Hindus and five million Mahomedans. This Province is to return twelve Members. Since Hindus are to Mahomedans, as three to one, nine Hindus should be elected and three Mahomedans. In order to obtain these Members, the Province is divided into three electoral areas, in each of which three Hindus and one Mahomedan are to be elected Then, in each area, an electoral college is constituted consisting of, say 100 members, of whom in order to preserve the proportion, 75 are Hindus and 25 Mahomedans, and this College, composed of persons elected by the body of voters, then proceeds to return three Hindus and one Mahomedan. By this means each important minority can secure representation exactly proportionate to its ratio to the total body of voters. But Lord Morley says nothing of whether the Moslem members of the electoral college are to returned by the voters of their own community or by the general body of voters, nor does he explain whether, within the college, the Moslem member is to be elected to the Council by the 25 voters of his community or by the mass of collegians. It is evident that, in the election to the college, the enormously preponderating Hindu electorate might divide its vote between Hindu and Moslem candidates and thus secure the return as Moslem collegians of persons not supported by their own community. Again, within the college, a similar division of votes would enable the Hindu collegians to elect not only their own Hindu members but their own Moslem member, in other words, a Moslem whose co-religionists do not regard him as their true representative. All that is required for such abuses to be possible is that the candidates for Hindu membership should not be much more numerous than the seats to which they aspire, and that condition will often be fulfilled. This liability to abuse has not escaped attention and leading Mahomedans have been quick to point it out. The remedy is obvious. The collegians must be elected by their respective communities within the territorial electorate, and the members of Council must also be elected by collegians of their respective communities.

THE BENGAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Celebration of the 125th Anniversary.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

The Asiatic Society of Bengal has a long and honourable history. It was founded in 1784 by Sir William Jones, and in the years that have gone it has been the means of giving to the world many important discoveries, while to Calcutta it has given one of the finest and best-equipped museums to be found in the world—for it must not be forgotten that the Calcutta museum is a daughter of the small museum started so many years ago by the Asiatic Society. The Presidents of the Society have all been men eminent in literature, the arts and the sciences, whose works will live when we of the present generation are dead and gone, and to-day the Society numbers amongst its members men engaged in research work in the realms of science whose discoveries will doubtless prove, as those of there predecessors have done, of service not to Bengal or India only, but to the world at large.

On Saturday night the Society celebrated its 125th anniversary by a conversazione held at the Calcutta Museum, Chowringhee, which proved to be a most interesting function. The object of the organisers had evidently been to give some idea of the research work being done by members of the Society—Government officials for the most part, and the result was a unique collection of manuscripts, minerals, drugs, pictures, and natural history specimens. The exhibits were arranged in cases in one of the verandahs overlooking the quadrangle, and the scene when the four hundred guests were gathered there was exceedingly effective.

A STRIKING SCENE.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Minto arrived at 10 o'clock, and were received in the entrance hall by the President. Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee, Sir Thomas Holland, Dr. and Mrs. Denison Ross, and other members of the Council. Their Excellencies, having been introduced to the Councillors, were conducted up the staircase, at the head of which is the statue of the late Queen Victoria which was surrounded by garlands of beautiful flowers and foliage. Here were arranged the portraits of the various Presidents of the Society, including one of a former Lord Minto, grand-father of the present Viceroy. His Excellency spent some considerable time examining this picture and appeared greatly interested in it and the other paintings of eminent men of other days.

Their Excellencies were then shown the various exhibits by Dr. Mukerjee and Sir Thomas Holland, the learned gentlemen in charge of the various sections explaining their exhibits to them. Lord and Lady Minto appeared to take the greatest interest in everything they were shown, and this was particularly the case in the chemistry and physical sections, where all the latest scientific instruments were on view. The verandah in which the exhibits were arranged was brilliantly illuminated by rows of electric lights specially fixed for the occasion which showed off the various cases of specimens to the very best advantage. Their Excellencies spent a full hour examining the various exhibits, and left the Museum shortly after 11 o'clock.

The opposite verandah was for the evening only, transformed into a charming little cafe. The guests took their refreshment at small tables dimly illuminated by candles, the lights being softened by multi-coloured shades, the whole effect being charming. The view from this verandah was a really striking one. Streamers of chinese lanterns were stretched cross-wise from each of the four corners of the quadrangle, while straight across was the brilliantly lighted beleony in which the exhibits were arranged, filled with a moving throng of gaily attired ladies and their attendant cavaliers. Down below the band of the Gordon Highlanders played tuneful music, interspersed ever and anon by selections by the pipers of the regiment. The Museum verandahs and quadrangle lend themselves to simple scheme of decoration such as the organisers had carried out, and many expressions of admiration were heard as the guests surveyed the scene. The refreshment arrangements were quite perfect, thanks to the organising abilities of Captain Murphy in whose capable hands this department had been placed.

A NOTABLE PICTURE GALLERY.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the exhibition was the collection of portraits in oils of the various Presidents of the society. In the entrance hall was placed the picture of the founder, Sir William Jones encircled by a wreath of blossom from the Jonesia Asoka, the tree discoved by and named after him. Sir William Jones was the pioneer of literary and scientific knowlege in Asia, and his works, which fill six large volumes, are used to this day by students. He it was who gave us the English translation of Kalidas's beautiful poem, "Sakuntula." For the first nine years of the society's existence Sir William occupied the presidential chair, and when he retired, in 1793, he was succeeded by Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth, who remained at the head of the Society for four years, Subsequent Presidents were Sir J. Anstruther (1799-1805), Mr. T. H. Colebroke (1807-1814), the Earl of Moira (1815-1819), the Marquis of Hastings (1820-24), and the Hon. J. H. Hartington (1825-27). The last named, who was the father of the present Mr. Justice Harington, was the author of Latin volumes on Arabia, in addition to numerous law commentaries.

Sir E. C. Grey (1828-1831), who wrote "Travels of Petrodella Valle in India," was succeeded by the Hon. Sir E. Ryan (1832-41) and then came the Hon. H. T. Prinsep (1842-43), who was an explorer in Afghanistan, and whose book on Tibet, Tartary and Mongolia, is a standard work. Mr. W. W. Bird was President from 1844 to 1847, and he was followed by the Hon. Sir J. W. Colville, Kt. (1848-58). Then came Mr. Arthur Grote (1859-62) and (1862-65), a naturalist of high eminence, who wrote on the Lepidoptera of Bengal, Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Thuiller (1863), the next President, was succeeded by Sir Edward Bayley (1864, 1866, 1875, 1877). The latter was the another of the History of India as held by her own historians, and his successor, Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer (1867) was the first to investigate and describe the royal tigers of Bengal. Dr. Thomas Oldham (1868-69, 1872-3, and 1876), a famous geologist, wrote on the coal resources of India and on meteorology and ethnology, and Sir John B. Phear (1870-71), was the author of Aryan villages in India and Ceylon, A street off Bow Bazar was named after him.

Following Col. H. Hyde (1874) came Mr. W. T. Blandford (1878-90), a writer on Indian mammals, and Mr. H. B. Medlicott (1880), who wrote on natural history and also on the Alps and the Himalayas. Sir Ashley Eden, after whom the Eden Gardens were named and who was President in 1881-2, wrote two books on Bhutan, and after him came the Hon. H. J. Reynolds (1883-4) and Dr. Rajendralal Mittra (1885), an antiquarian, who published books on Orissa, Buddha Gaya and on manuscripts from Nepal. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Waterhouse (1888-89) was a writer on photography, and Mr. H. Beveridge (1890) wrote a Gazetteer of the Bakargang district and a book on the trial of Maharajah Nund Kumar. The Hon. Sir A. W. Croft (1890) was succeeded by the Hon. Sir C. A. Elliott, Lieutenant-Governor Bengal, and Mr. C. J. Lyall presided in (1894) Sir Alexander Pedler (1895-6) wrote a learned text book of the laboratory, and Dr. A. T. R. Hoernle (1897) was the writer of a comprehensive Hindi grammar.

The Presidents since 1898 have been Sir Herbert Risley, Sir John Woodburn, the Hon. Mr. C. W. Bolton, the Hon. Justice F. E. Pargiter and Sir Andrew Fraser, Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukerjee is the present President, while the President-Elect is Sir Thomas Holland, a geologist who has made applied science his special study. The portraits of nearly all these gentlemen were on view and they formed a gallery in which every one present took the keenest interest.

EARTHS THAT ARE EATEN.

Prominent amongst the other exhibits were those shown by Dr. D. Hooper. They included a case containing the edible earths of India. Eating certain kinds of clay is with some Indians a habit just as is the smoking of opium with others. It is not possible to learn much about the practice, as those addicted to it keep it as secret as they can, but Dr. Hooper had on view earths that are actually sold in Calcutta to be eaten, as well as other kinds sold in other parts of the country, including white ant earth which is eaten by, cooly-women in Assam. The same gentleman also showed a quantity of "Azfa Uttab or "scented finger nails" which are used for perfumery and form an article of commerce in the Persian Gulf. His other cases were filled with rare Eastern medicines and drugs.

Dr. Annandale had charge of the natural history section, and had on view all sorts of specimens, including a number of new species of fishes brought in by the trawler "Golden Crown." In this section was a study in contrast. The smallest Indian fish, which is found in tanks, and is only half an inch long, was exhibited, in the same case as the giant sea perch, a huge monster seven feet in length.

In the same room as the natural history exhibits, Captain R. E. Lloyd had on view a large number of rats, of which he is making a special study.

VALUABLE MANUSCRIPTS.

Dr. Denison Ross had on view some very valuable Persian, Arabic, Indian and Chinese manuscripts, and many antiquities from Khotan, while the chemical, physical, and medical exhibits, by Prof. Cunningham, Prof. Harrison and Dr. Leonard Rogers respectively, were very interesting Sir Herbert Risley showed a large number of tatto-marks collected in Rajputana by Col. A. D. Bannerman, and Sir Thomas Holland's collection of the latest minerals from workable mines in India was exhibited by the Geological Survey of India.

Pandit Haraprosad Shastri showed rare manuscripts and utensils used in the old Vedic rites of India, and Pandit Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan, M. A., PH., D., had on view some very ancient manuscripts and scrolls. One was a curious manuscript in Shan characters on forty big straps of Chinese silk sewn together in the form of a book, and another was an illustrated Buddhist manuscript, written in obsolete square Pali characters, on a species of durable palm leaves beautifully gilt and exquisitely bordered with designs of lotuses, peacocks, etc. These two exhibits were brought from Burma after the third Burmese war in 1886. A scroll and a rock inscription brought from Gyantse by the British expedition to Tibet in 1904. The scroll is finely painted, gilt, and inscribed, and is supposed to have hung in a monastery, while the rock inscription is a bas-relief on a piece of grey slate and is supposed to have existed as a tablet on the outer well of a monastery at Gyantse.

He also exhibited two palm-leaf manuscripts, one being a Buddhist philosopical work written in Sanskrit and the Lantsha character and dated 1231-A. D., and the other an epic poem by the poet Pravara Sen of Kasmira, is the oldest known manuscript in the Bengali character. It is dated 1208 A. D. A karanda. An exquisitely artistic vessel for containing the relics of Buddha on any Bodhisattva, was the last exhibit in Pandit Vidyabhusan's fine collection. It is dated about 893 A. D. and is made of eight metals—gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, brass, iron and steel. It was found in the village of Ashrafpur, in the district of Dacca, and is a unique thing. The like of it is not available in either Burma, Ceylon or Tibet, but one approaching it is to be found at Budh-Gaya.

The exhibition as a whole was undoubtedly one of the most interesting and instructive ever held in Calcutta.

PRESERVING CHERRIES IN BRINE.

The problem of satisfactorily and economically packing cherries for transport to the various foreign markets, where they are subsequently devoted to a wide variety of purposes especially for general confectionery, has (says "Chambers's Journal") long been somewhat difficult in the fruit-growing districts of Italy. Some two or three years ago however a brine-system was devised which was claimed to be far preferable to the methods then in vogue. The "modus operandi" is to submit the picked fruit for a certain period to sulphur fumes and then pack them in casks filled with very strong brine. It was found that under these conditions the fruit withstood the rigours of transport exceedingly well, even to the most distant markets, and the sulphur and salt were found to exercise no deleterious effects upon the cherries for any subsequent manufacturing process. Owing to the success of this method it is now rapidly supplanting those previously practised, the exports last year increasing by more than 100 per cent in value as compared with the previous twelve months. The bulk of this fruit finds its way to the United States where the absence of duty enables it to compete very fiercely with the home-grown product. On arriving the cherries are unpacked and sorted into grades. The finest are sold for the flavouring of the many stimulating and appetising drinks for which the States are so famous, the second quality is preserved in brandy, while the other grades are devoted to the numerous classes of confectionery. The success of the process in the preservation of the cherry should render it equally applicable to other fruits, such as the plum.

THE operation of carrying £15,000,000 in coin and £100,000,000 in notes and bonds across Wall Street from the old to the new home of the National City Bank, New York, attracted to that district recently a strange powder hoping apparently to see the piles of gold carted "naked" through the street. But all that rewarded their eyes was a double line of policemen, armed to the teeth forming a lane, through which over a hundred working men and clerks carried an unending procession of boxes filled with the precious metal and documents. Each box was met by clerks who, under a guard of armed detectives, checked the contents and deposited them in armour-plated safes, which, by an ingenious contrivance, can be enveloped instantly in impenetrable volumes of steam, designed to terrify or kill any invaders.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most 'Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MR. ROCKEFELLER ON GIVING.

"A Difficult Art."

The "World's Work" contains another most interesting batch of Mr. J. D. Rockefeller's "Reminiscences"—or rather reflections—"on the difficult art of giving." He begins by saying that "the mere expenditure of money for things soon palls upon one. The novelty of being able to purchase anything one wants soon passes, because what people most seek cannot be bought with money."

Then the millionaire talks like a sage about the rich not being able to eat very much more than other men because they cannot purchase a digestion, or wear very much more expensive clothes without incurring public ridicule. As he studies wealthy men he "can see but one way in which they can secure a real equivalent for money spent, and that is to cultivate a taste for giving where the money may produce an effect which will be a lasting gratification."

"THE BEST PHILANTHROPY."

The best philanthropy is not what is called charity, but to invest one's wealth, or time, or effort carefully considered with relation to the power of employing people at a remunerative wage.

To a young man starting in life he would say Do not begin with the idea of getting from the world by hook or by crook as much as you can, but ask "Where can I fit in so that I may be most effective in the work of the world?" Mr. Rockefeller deplores "the unnecessary duplication of existing industries," the needlessness of increasing existing competition. He urges rather the opening up of new fields.

"Probably the most generous people in the world are the very poor." This is pleasant tribute from the richest man in the world. He goes on: "This sort of genuine service makes the most princely gift from superabundance look insignificant indeed." Mr. Rockefeller thinks the Jewish tithe "but a rough yardstick to go by," impossible for some, for others a miserable pittance. The poor give service. The rich must give not merely money, but also service in the way of study and in attacking and improving underlying conditions. Mr. Rockefeller hopes to "be able to help establish efficiency in giving." So he has given to further medical research (in the Rockefeller Institute) and then he makes a digression in praise of vivisection: "The sacrifice of fifteen animals, mostly monkeys, has led to the saving of scores of human lives for each of the fifteen."

ROCKEFELLER CHART OF CIVILISATION.

"The hard work and the hard thinking" done in his department of philanthropic endeavour by his family and associates, "who devote their lives to it," are next referred to. They have mapped out the elements of civiliation as follows: Progress in—

1. The means of subsistence.
2. Government and law.
3. Literature and language.
4. Science and philosophy.
5. Art and refinement.
6. Morality and religion.

They have sought to "make investments in such a way as will tend to multiply, cheapen and to diffuse as universally as possible the comforts of life." Men of wealth only control and diffuse, and do not consume their money.

Up to the present, he says, no better method of handling capital than by private ownership has been found. To put our money into the National Treasury would be a dubious experiment in view of the record of national and State legislatures: "Nor do we find in any of the schemes of Socialism a promise that wealth would be more wisely administered for the general good." Quite modestly the rich man proceeds: "It is the duty of men of means to maintain the title to their property and to administer their funds until some men or body of men shall rise up capable of administering for the general good the capital of the country better than they can."

WHAT SOCIETY WOMEN SPEND ON DRESS.

The personal expenditure of a society woman has greatly increased during the past twenty years (writes a woman who is in the "society swim"). Where formerly one dress did duty for a whole season, a dozen would not be considered extravagant. In addition the cost of every single article of clothing seems to be more every year.

Even this season, with Directoire frock of scanty material, dressmakers are charging quite as much as the difficulties of making justify them in doing so. A simple day frock of this description made by one of the well-known London firms generally runs into £25 to £30, and this with very little in the way of trimming. But it is quite possible to get a really smart tailor costume for sixteen or eighteen guineas, and a smart woman would have six or eight of these during a year.

It is a very ordinary thing for a tailor's bill alone to amount to £1,000 a year, but this sum may include a fur motor coat at forty guineas, or a travelling coat at twelve or fourteen guineas.

The cost of evening frocks must be put down at £20 to £35, and petticoats of very ordinary design cannot be had for less than £3 to £5, while blouses of lace and embroidery at five and seven guineas each is a very usual Bond Street price.

With regard to millinary, an allowance of £25 a month is ample if one does not go in for an osprey hat, as the new models of this description cannot be had under eighteen guineas, while the simplest that will be priced at three or four guineas.

Shoes, slippers, and hosiery are expensive items, as the best bootmakers charge fifty shillings for simple slippers, and these not even made to order, while silk hosiery can cost anything from half a guinea upwards according to design.

A woman whose position in society enables her to speak with authority was asked the cost of what an up-to-date Parisienne wears on any dress occasion is fitted out at the best shops. She answered:—

"Hat, £40; dress, £80; fur mantle, £60; stole and muff, £70; corsets, lingerie, boots and so on, £200—total, £450. Of course, if the lady insists on having diamond buckles on her garters there is no limit to the amount she can pay."

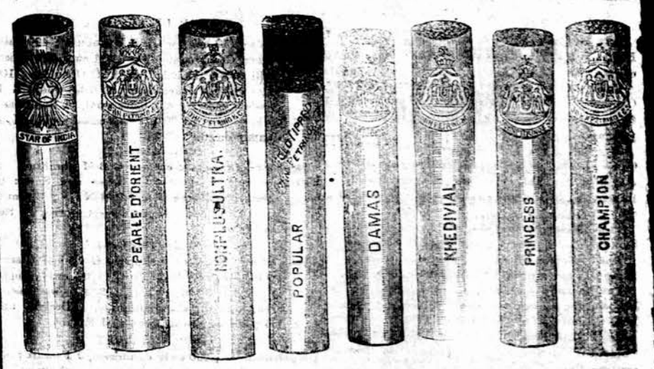
These details recall the biting reply made by a clever girl to an idle, brainless, chinless, sprig of the plutocracy.

"Haw," said he, "it cost me ten thousand pounds a year to live."

"Is it worth while?" asked the girl.

THE Government of Madras propose to amend the Rules issued under the Madras Motor-Vehicles Act, 1907, by the following substitution for existing Rule 5:—"Every transfer of ownership shall forthwith be intimated to the registering authority by the late registered owner of the motor vehicle. The fee for such transfer shall be Re. 1 for a motor-cycle and Rs. 3 for any other motor-vehicle, which should be levied from the purchaser of the vehicle which has been tranferred." Objections to the proposed Rule should be submitted to the Government before the 1st February.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India per 100 Rs.	4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs.	2-8
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Pearled' Orient,, ,,	3-4	Khedivial ... ,,	2-0
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Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE "SWARAJIA" SEDITION APPEAL.

Convictions Confirmed.

In September last, Balwant Shankar Limaya, B.A., editor of the "Swarajia," a Maratha weekly published at Sholapur, and Sayanna Narsu Ganala, the Kamatee owner of the printing press, and the printer of the paper, were convicted by Mr. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, of having published a sedition article on the 16th May last. Another article of 30th May had been put in to show the motives of the accused. Accused No. 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years and six months; and No. 2 was sentenced to simple imprisonment, for six months and three months. Yesterday on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeals of the two accused.

Mr. Hormasdziar C. Coyaji, instructed by Mr. N. M. Patwardhan, appeared for the first accused; Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the second accused. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The article of the 16th May was headed, "Swarajia as a True Remedy for Checking the Bomb Plague;" the second of the 30th May was headed, "reason against the King and the People."

While Mr. Coyaji was proceeding in his arguments Mr. Justice Chandavarkar observed that writers of such a class were cowards, who instead of telling plainly and honestly what they wanted, conveyed seditious ideas into the minds of their readers by means of insidious words.

Mr. Kelker argued for accused No. 2, that his client had dissociated himself from the writings of accused No 1.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in pronouncing the judgment of the Court, remarked, that the first accused Limaya was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur under the provisions of Sections 124A and 153A of exciting hatred against the British Government, and of promoting hostility between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, and to six months on the second charge the sentences to run consecutively. Mr. Coyaji, Advocate for Limaya, had urged that the articles on which the convictions were based, and which appeared in the "Swarajia" did not fall under the provisions of the Sections because they were merely a reply to the suggestions made by the Anglo-Indian newpapers, in support of a repressive policy, in dealing with native journalists and others of India, who strongly advocated reforms. It was contended by Mr. Coyaji, that the article contained a sort of advice to the Government, that the proper way of meeting the unrest in the country, was to grant "Swarajia" or self-government to the people. Now, if that was the fact, the article in question would not come under the provisions of the Section. His Lordship had very carefully perused the article, which was headed "The True Way of Extinguishing the Plague of Bomb is Self-Government." On reading the article, and on examining the spirit of it, it was quite clear to him that the intention of the writer was, not merely to give advice to the Government, but to excite hatred against it; also, to tell the Government, that were Swarajia not granted, the people would resort to arms. It stated that they must all act manfully; otherwise, the Anglo-Indians were trying to intimidate people by resorting to repressive measures in order to put down "the newly-awakened spirit" in the people, as the writer called it. The article proceeded to lay down that the proper remedy, or as it were, the royal road to the extinction of the unrest, was to give Swarajia. Then the writer spoke of America, as to what had happended there, meaning, the American War of Independence. It meant that were Swarajia not granted to India, the Indians would be justified in driving the British out of the country. Proceeding further the writer stated that the interests of the Anglo-Indian journals, and of the Government officials were practically identical. So long as the people loved them and sacrificed their lives and their birthright of independence, they passed for wise men. In describing Government, he spoke of oppression; in describing the subjects, he called them slaves. Sympathetically he mentioned the youths of Bengal, who had adopted violent means and measures, as youths who had been trying to save their part of the country. Then he appealed to the Kshatrias, the warrior races, and praised their Khshatria Tej or martial-valour. There was a sentence in the article, it was true, in which the writer disapproved of the bomb-outrages as devillish devices. But this was a mere trick on the part of the writer and was inserted in the anxiety not to bring himself under the clutches of the law. The gist of the whole subject was, that a new spirit had awakened among the people, and the only remedy to allay the spirit was to grant "Swarajia." The threat was held out, that the alternative would be the waging of a war, as the Americans had done. And the writer advised the people to be prepared for waging such war against the Government, if it became necessary. The proper term to use for such writing was that it was a "threat;" it would be dishonest to call it "advice." They were used as slaves for the benefit of the Government. In the face of such an article, the motives of the writer were to create hatred against the Government, and promote feelings of hostility among the classes. The learned Sessions Judge was quite right in convicting the accused. It was impossible to understand the way in which the assessors had delivered their opinions. The convictions and Sentences of No. 1 were confirmed; but the two sentences should run concurrently, instead, of consecutively. In regard to the second accused Sayanna Narsee Ganala, the man to whom the press belonged, it was true that he had made the declaration as printer of the paper; but the imprint on the paper showed, as Mr. Kelkar had pointed out, that the issues in which the articles appeared were printed and published by Balwant Shankar Limaya, the first accused. Mr. Kelkar for accused No. 2 had contended, that this fact relieved Sayanna of responsibility. But no evidence was led on this point, nor was a declaration made stisfying the conditions of law. But having regard to the fact that Sayanna was an illiterate man, the Court would pass a light sentence, but a sufficiently deterrent one to act as a warning to people of his class that he should not allow himself to be treated as a tool, nor play in the hands of other persons, whose object was to misrepresent the Government. His sentence was reduced from nine months to six months' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Heaton concurred. His Lordship said, the writer's aim was not only solely, but deliberately, to bring the Government into hatred and contempt, and to excite disaffection against it by direct incitement, and to promote hostility among different classes.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HAJI ISMAIL HAJI HABIB.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application. Mr. Manker said his client was served with the opposing creditor's affidavit the preceding evening and wanted time to reply to it. His lordship granted a short adjournment.

RE JUSAB HAJI MOTI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applies for a provisional interim order till next court day. Counsel stated that goods worth Rs. 15,000 had been attached by the opposing creditor; and in order to assist the Official Assignee, he asked for a fortnight's time. His Lordship granted a fortnight and told insolvent to attend the Official Assignee's office.

RE NENSEY MALSEY AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Manker the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE JOSEPH DE BRITTO.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE VIRJI KHETSEY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for two months' extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. His Lordship granted the application.

A HEAVY INSOLVENCY.

RE GEORGE CRAIG.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months. Counsel said this was a somewhat heavy insolvency, and there were considerable outstandings.

The insolvents liabilities amounted to over two lakhs of rupees.

His Lordship: And there are no assets?

Mr. Kapadia: There are some claims.

His Lordship: The insolvent has done nothing up till now.

After some further consideration, his Lordship granted an interim order till next court day.

RE MAHOMEDALI SARAFALI.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months.

Re SAVALDAS SANTAMDAS.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, this insolvent was also granted an extension of his interim order.

OTHER APPLICATIONS.

Haridas Jairam Thucker and Sulleman Abba Memon, who appeard in person, were granted the usual interim order. Gordhan Purshotam Vania was granted an extension of his interim order. James Comar was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Purshotum Ramji Joshi; Vrajgovind Sakarlal Sha; Muhomed Husain Shaik; Ramrao Bapuji Kothare; Haridas Harakchand Sha; Bhagwan Lalloo Mirai; Jamnadas Bhowan Sha and another; Sorabji Cursetji Nadirsha; Dulla Ibrahim Memon; Oosman Khan Adamkhan Pathan; Sulleman Oomer Memon; and Papa Miya Dakhani.

SUIT AGAINST THE BOMBAY AGENT OF MESSRS. DOBSON, BARLOWE & CO.

In the High Cout, Appellate Side, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of the application of Chunilal Narandas and Motilal Chunilal, original petitioners and appellants, for the exercise of the Court's extraordinary jurisdiction under Section 162 of Act VI of 1882. They asked the District Court of Ahmedabad to summon the Bombay agent of Messrs Dobson, Barlowe and Co., through whom certain machinery was agreed to be purchased on the ground that the machinery not having been supplied, Rs.22,800 paid in part of it, became recoverable. Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the petitioners and Mr. H. G. Koyaji with Messrs Crawford and Brown appeared for Messrs Dobson, Barlowe and Co.

The District Judge of Ahmedabad, who originally heard this application, dismissed it with costs. He said that according to the petitioners, the contract was entered into on the 10th October 1896 and the money is said to have been paid between 1896 and 1898. There was a clause under which Messrs. Dobson, Barlowe and Co. were to erect the machinery and in a suit for specific performance filed on 27th January 1899 by the Satyoda Spinning and Manufacturing Company, it was pleaded that the Company's buildings were not fit for erecting it. The suit was dismissed on the 4th June 1900. An appeal was filed and the High Court allowed the Company to withdraw it and the suit with liberty to file a fresh suit. An order was made for the winding up of the Company on the 26th February 1902 and it was argued that at that date the suit to recover Rs. 22,800 was not time-barred and therefore under Sections 162 and 152 of the Companies Act, the Court can make an enquiry and order the Bombay agent of Messrs Dobson, Barlowe and Co., to refund the said sum. After examining the cases cited on the point, the District Judge said that so far as he could see, it would be difficult to prove that a new state of things was created by the decree dismissing the suit and that the consideration failed only when that decree was passed. He said, it was however unnecessary to go into this question, for he found that two of his predecessors have declined to direct the official liquidators to file a suit against Messrs Dobson, Barlowe and Co., The liquidators took Counsel's opinion and the District Court of Ahmedabad having twice refused to sanction a suit inter alia on the ground that it would be probably held time-barred, cannot now well be asked to stultify itself by practically taking proceedings to enforce the time-barred claim. The District Judge therefore dismissed the application.

Against this decision, an appeal was admitted in to the High Court and their Lordships observed that Section 162 of the Companies Act of 1882 conferred extraordinary powers upon the Court of a summary character. And it is quite clear from that Section that they are discretionary powers. After examining the evidence, their Lordships held that they cannot say that the District Judge exercised the powers in an illegal manner in this case. They therefore dismissed this application and allowed Messrs Dobson, Barlowe and Co., their costs as parties to this appeal.

A REPORT from Eastern Bengal and Assam states that both tea and sugar-cane are likely to suffer from want of rain which is also urgently needed for standing "rabi" crops.

QUESTION OF "RESJUDICATA."

Alleged Fraud.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a case in which the original plaintiff and respondent, Sundrabai, sued Ganesh Govind, original defendant and appellant, for setting aside the decree in a former suit on the ground of fraud and for recovery of possession of certain property. Mr. M. B. Chaubal with Mr. G. K. Dandekar appeared for the appellant, and the Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare and Mr. S. R. Bakhale represented the respondent. The plaintiffs in this case sued for a declaration that a decree in a former suit passed against one Luximibai at the suit of the present defendant is not binding upon her, and that the sale in execution of that decree should be set aside and possession of the property sold be given to the plaintiff. Plaintiff based her claims for relief upon allegations of fraud of the defendants. The defendants contended that the decree and sale in the former suit were binding on the plaintiff and that her former suit barred the present suit. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Bhusaval, who held that the suit was barred by "resjudicata" and dismissed it. The facts of the case were that Nana and Vithoba were two brothers. After Nana's death, his widow Luxmibai adopted a son, Bapu, with the consent of Vithoba. Bapu obtained a partition decree and died. His widow having remarried, his mother Luxmibai inherited his property and took delivery of his share in execution of the partition decree. She herself remarried and died. In a former suit, the present defendant sued Luxmibai and obtained a decree; the property was put to sale in execution of that decree by the defendant and was purchased by one Bapuji who later on took delivery of possession. Plaintiff, who is the daughter of Luxmibai and Nana and thus a sister of their adopted son Bapu, sued the defendant and Krishnaji for possession of the plaint lands on the ground that owing to Luxmibai's remarriage, she became entitled to Bapu's property and that defendant was in wrongful possession. In short, the position was this. It is not plaintiff's allegation that the decree in the former suit was obtained by Krishnaji by fraud. That decree therefore stands. Until it is set aside, it would operate as a bar to the institution on the same title of a fresh suit for recovery of lands affected by it. The Subordinate Judge therefore held that the suit was not maintainable.

In appeal, the District Judge of Khandesh, at Dhulia, set aside the decree of the Court of first instance and remanded the suit for retrial. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence at length, held that there was no indication of fraud. They observed that the plaint disclosed no cause of action on the ground of fraud and if the plaint disclosed a cause of action, it might and ought to have been put forward in the former suit and the matter was therefore "resjudicata" against the plaintiff. In these circumstances, their Lordships set aside the remand order of the District Judge and restored the decree of the Sub-Judge.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY A SOLICITOR.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Dinshaw Framji Marker, charged Mr. Jamietram, Solicitor, with defamation. The case arose out of a letter sent by Mr. Jamietram to Mr. C. P. D'Cunha, complainant's solicitor, which contained the following allegations: "We may add your client indulges in unnecessary correspondence and holds out threats to his old and helpless mother, which, to say the least, is cowardly and unfair."

His Worship, in giving decision, said that it was not disputed that the letter was written by the accused, as the solicitor of the complainant's mother, Dossibai, with reference to certain claims made by the complainant on his mother. The main question to be decided, therefore, appeared to his Worship to be, whether the letter was written by the accused "bona fide" for the protection of the interests of his client, and under circumstances which justified the language used. In order to come to a decision on this point it was necessary to consider the facts which led up to the publication of the letter in question. After reviewing the evidence on the point, the Magistrate came to the conclusion that the statement made by the accused was "bona fide," that the remarks were justifiable and in the interests of his client. He was of opinion that the view taken by Mr. Jamietram was correct. Under the circumstances, the Magistrate acquitted the accused.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. Jeejeebhoy Naoroji Tadiwalla charged Mr. R. S. Spalding with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of two sums of money. Mr. Payne, of Messrs Payne and Co., with Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Shortt, solicitor, defended the accused. The facts of the case have been reported. His Worship in acquitting the accused, said that no criminal act was proved against the accused.

In a recent number of the "Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene" it is stated that "plague in man has developed and spread when neither rats nor fleas were found to be infected; this has been shown . . . . under strict enquiry made by experts of undoubted standing." The natural inference from this statement is that the rat flea cannot be the sole channel of infection, and that a pulicide such as kerosine oil emulsion, and what is called "natural" disinfection, cannot be relied on to eliminate plague. The writer says:—"A mixture of equal parts of petrol and cyllin constitutes a reliable pulicide and bactericide and has proved experimentally and practically of the highest efficiency and to neglect the free use of this compound in outbreaks of plague lays those in charge of Municipal sanitation open to severe criticism, if not to condemnation."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND'S HOBBY.

Queen Alexandra's premier hobby is photography In her busy life she has yet found time to become one of the most enthusiastic and competent photographers in all England. She is said to have albums containing over 10,000 photographs, all taken by her own hands. A writer in "Tit Bits" tells the story thus: For a period of sixteen years now the Queen has been a devotee of the camera. She possesses five cameras. It was, of course, as Princess of Wales that her Majesty made her first snapshot.

Although to-day the Queen does really very little developing, she has so thoroughly mastered its technicalities that she is fully competent to enter the dark room which was specially built on the new royal yacht, the "Victoria and Albert," at her instigation, and print off her films. Wherever the Queen goes—be it a cruise in the royal yacht to her home in Denmark or a ride across country in the Highlands—she is never without a camera. That she uses it well is evident when it is stated that during one of her Mediterranean cruises she secured 1,400 photographs in six weeks.

In her way of going to work she is most methodical. Her photographs fill many albums, and under each photograph her Majesty has written a description of the picture and the date when taken.

They include a great variety of subject, from the King's stud horses taken in the old days at annual sale at Wolferton to portraits of her grandchildren on the lawn at Sandringham and the ruins of the Parthenon. The photographs of her grandchildren fill three albums alone and now amount to several thousands. They depict them at their games romping with each other, and one that made the King roar with laughter when he saw it has caught two of the younger sons of the Prince of Wales, each endeavouring to exert his right to a certain toy by the free use of his fists.

One is not surprised to hear that his Majesty has frequently fallen a victim to the ever alert camera of the Queen. What she regards as one of her best photographs of the King is that which depicts him talking to Lord Suffield in the grounds of Marlborough House. Then she has photographs of his Majesty running and in all sorts of unconventional positions. These very much amused the Kaiser when he was last in this country, and he is said to have begged the Queen for one of these humorous sets, as she terms them.

Then the Queen has put her hobby to a novel use. She has had certain photographs reproduced on china. This service is kept at Windsor, and only used by the Queen when entertaining her most intimate friends. Each cup contains a photographic reproduction, and they are all of the humorous type. One shows his Majesty running across the lawn to greet a friend. They say at Windsor that should his Majesty drop in to tea when this services is being used he never gets this cup, because he might accidentally drop it.

TO TRAIN THE BEST OF MEN.

Dr. F. C. S. Schiller, in the latest issue of the "Oxford and Cambridge Review," points out what he calls "the eugenical value of the Scholarship System." He is dealing with the contention of some that our scholarships are wasted upon those whose fathers can well afford to send their sons to schools. "It is argued," he says, "that the existing system of awarding sholarships amounts to a gross perversion of the original purpose of these aids to learning. Intended for the poor, they have become the perquisites of the rich."

Dr. Schiller does not deny the fact, but argues that to-day the Universities' ideal "should be to attract the best ability from whatever section of the community it can be drawn by whatever means seem most effectual and then to give it the best training for the service of the community. . . . It stands to reason that poverty should be a bar as little as a qualification for an academic career, and that poor men of real ability should be enabled to keep themselves at college. It is directly to the interest of every university to construct ladders whereby ability may obtain access to it, just as it is to the interest of every nation to enable the ability in it to rise to the top."

"Intelligence and ability are hereditary. We can argue, therefore, from tested ability in the parents to probable ability in the children with some degree of confidence. Not, of course, that ability does not occur in the lower strata of society. It does, and in the aggregate any society may have to draw the bulk of its ability from its 'lower' classes; it is therefore exceedingly foolish if it fails to construct a ladder by which this ability may mount to the top. But it is still more foolish if, having enabled ability to rise, it neglects to make its own order such that ability can perpetuate itself. For the "probability" of getting able children is vastly greater if they spring from able parents. Hence it is a vital necessity for a nation to encourage, or at least not to check, the multiplication of its ablest and most efficient citizens.

"Such in brief is the central idea of Mr. Galton's new science of Eugenics, which, though it is as yet mainly a theoretic science concerned with the interpretation of statistics, may easily in the course of another century or two become the most important factor in politics.

"The professional classes are as a whole the most prudent and self-controlled part of the nation. They take more thought for the morrow in their matrimonial arrangements than either the lowest or the highest classes. And they tend to do so to an ever-increasing extent. If scholarships are not eugenical already they are therefore bound to become so, and it is better that a scholarship should occasionally be held by one who could strictly afford to do without it, than that the supply of intelligences deserving of scholarships should be seriously diminished.

"Nor is all this a matter of alarmist apprehension only. It is to a large extent a matter of fact. The continuous fall of the birth-rate in England, as in all civilised countries, is an indisputable fact, to which statesmen and political philosophers have hardly devoted sufficient attention. It appears to be greatest in the very places where it ought to be least, in the 'upper' classes, i.e., among the people whose parents or ancestors have been most successful in life, most adroit in adapting themselves to the requirements of society. But what does this mean? It means that society has contrived so to organise itself that its action contradicts itself, and that success is subse- quently punished by extinction.

"It means that the race is "dying at the top," and weeding out what it itself considers its most admirable qualities. The more efficiently, moreover it organises itself to select and promote ability (as every nation must do in its own immediate interest), the more fatally does it accelerate the ultimate elimination of its own eugenically valuable families. And whereas tendencies to physical degeneration can be largely counteracted by improvements in food and air supply, in sanitation and medical supervision, there is no obvious remedy for spiritual degeneration of this kind.

"The end of the process is inevitable, and it needs no major prophet to proclaim it. The 'superior' races will lose their superiority, and must give way to those who contrive to honour ability without destroying it by their clumsy efforts. It is quite conceivable that in a couple of hundred years' time not only the Japanese and the Chinaman, but also the Negro may be the superior in sheer intellect of the enervated European. Meanwhile it behoves our statesmen to foresee these subtle dangers and to guard against them to the best of their ability and of our scientific knowledge. They should devise new and equally subtle means of fighting them; they should certainly beware of spoiling the eugenical institutions which, by good fortune rather than by foresight, we already happen to possess."

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Judgment.

192-08 Tyabji D and Co (albhai Chimanlal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

77-07. M. B. Chothia Baluram Morarker vs Ramrikh Ramlal Little and Co Part heard.
298-07 Madhowji K. and C. Vallabhram Hemchand vs Champsey Parbat and others Captain V. Part heard.
546-05 Dickshit D and S Shankernath Guru Kashinath vs Moosabhoy Hoosanbhoy Vishram Ragayya B and N.
106-08 Little and Co A. Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabahi Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P K L M Part heard.
714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomosji vs Chabildas Lalloobhoy Wadia G for postponement.
437-06 Jamshedji R and D Kastoochand Bhamji and others vs Bhamoobai widow and others Thakurdas and Co.
701-06 Mansookhlal J and M M Purbhoodas and others vs Gopoldas Luximidas and others Mulji K and M J and M Jehangir and S for postponement.
622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khaira Thakurdas and Co.
422-27 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.
340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgouri vs Vaazlal Govindji Mathubhoy J and M.
477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.
738-07 Raghavaya D and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Khunderao D and M.
151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.
51-08 Payne and Co Deve Tulla vs Raichand Khusal and others Tyabji D and Co.
941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjibhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co.
719-07 Khunderao D and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.
167-08 Dinshaw and D Gopalji Moolji vs Shamji Umersey and others Tyabji D and Co.
903-08. Tyabji D and Co. Dadabhoy Adurji Darawalla vs Dhondoo Bandoo and others. Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For Judgment.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testimentary Suits.

7-08 Kanga and Patell Rustomji Dhunjibhoy S vs Damji Moroba Patell and another Shamrao M and H Jehangir G and B Pestonji R and K Part heard.

Long Causes.

568-08 In person A pauper Pandurang Narayen Jayeri vs Narayen Rogbaba Javeri and others M B Chothia and M H and Co part heard.
768-08 Little and Co. Dewji Waghji and others vs Cullianji Damodhar Thakurdas and Co Part heard.
629-06 K D Shroff Kavasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perozsa Pestonji Bharucha and others Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J.
494-08. C. P. D. Cunha Nabinabai vs Haji Abdoola Baboo and others Ardeshir B. D. and Co.
261-08 M B Chotia Vias Motilal Ranchor vs Tribhovandas Mangaldas and others Nanu H and Co.

Testimentary Suits.

24-08 Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.
25-08. Wadia G and Co Munchersha B Mahimwalla vs Noroji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.
26-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamies vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit Dand Co for postponement
27-08 S J Judah (for a pauper) Yala of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For postponement.
13-07 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Moolchand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Mulji and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejoy and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co. Part heard.
793-04. Wadia G. and Co. Nandlal Thakerseydas and another The Bank of Bombay and another Crawford B. and Co.
495-08 Smetham B and Co Muncherji Curretji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.
183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Sisgaribai widow.
341-07 Mansukhlal G and H Shrichand Jatha the Firm vs. Cursondas Laxumidas Jamsetji R D.
292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S. For postponement.
515-08 Matabhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co for postponement.
681-06 Little and Co Geemandass Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas and others Chitnis Mand M.
695-07 Little and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yamunabai and others K and P M B Chothia.
140-07 Tyebji D and Co Moosa Haji Essa and others vs Joonas Haji Salemahomed and others Kanga and Patell. For postponement.
396-08 Pestonji R K and Co Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Janmahomed Moosa Kanga and P. For postponement.
903-07 Edgelow G W and Co Mirza Mahomed Kashani Bebi Sakina widow and others. Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Bart and others Pestonji R and K K D Shroff.
756-07 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Khakibhoy and others Little and Co. Unwalla & P.
176-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Khakibhoy and others Little and Co.
493-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Khakibhoy and others Little and Co.
660-08 Jehangir M and Somji Bras Miguel Lopez vs Saharam Vishrambar K D Shroff.
924-07 Tyebji D and Co Ramchandra Lalji vs Lalji Manckerji and others Edgelow A W and Co.
299-06 Wadia G and W Chhobildas Lalloobhoy vs Ramdas Chabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co D F and D Little and Co. K H L & M.
155-08 Captain and V The Hon the Advocate General of Bombay vs Damoder Madhowji and others Payne & Co. For postponement.
547-08. Edgelow G. W. and Co. Ranchordas Tribhovandas and another vs Munmohandas Ramji and another Mansookhlal J. and H.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1909.

PROBATION AND CHILDREN'S COURTS.

ATTENTION has been drawn in India to the necessity of dealing specially with infantile and first offenders in the courts, but little if anything has been done. It is felt that in the police-courts juvenile cases should be heard separately from those of adults, in a room reserved for the purpose, that they should always be heard by the same magistrate, who should endeavour to treat the case in the psychological rather than a punitive spirit and that children not concerned in the trials should not be allowed to loiter about the rooms and corridors of the courts. Individual magistrates have striven in an isolated way to effect reforms but with little success. It is time Government took up the matter seriously. Information on the subject is easily obtainable, for in other countries much progress has been achieved. To the January number of the "Hibbert Journal" Miss Bartlett, of the Howard Association, contributes an article on "A great Reform in the Treatment of Criminals," which in this connection is deserving of consideration and may prove helpful to the students of Criminology in India. She writes particularly of Probation and Children's Courts in Italy where she has been associated with societies for the application of probation. Four years ago in Rome Miss Bartlett first spoke of the system and then proceeded to America to study the subject in the land of its birth. The system in vogue in Indianapolis she transplanted to Italy, and it may be that the system would be suitable for this country. The Indianapolis scheme involves the employment of some three paid Probation Officers to do the work of organisation and preliminary investigation, and for all the visitation and supervision of the children—the moral side of the work—relying on volunteer aid. Nowhere else in America is the work done so efficiently, nowhere else is there such accuracy of supervision and such intimacy of relationship as in that court where volunteer citizens were used for the care of the children. The system is now, under royal patronage, on its trial in Italy.

The Italian law, known as the Conditional Condemnation, renders the application of the system a matter of comparative ease. The law is described as somewhat similar to the First Offenders Act in England, which was repealed with the passing of the new Probation Act in 1907. According to its provisions, minors, women and men over seventy, who have committed a first offence worthy of not more than one year's imprisonment, may be left at liberty, under the condition that they be not convicted within a period fixed by the judge, the same privilege being accorded to men between the ages of eighteen and twenty, guilty of a first offence, if this offence has merited not more than six months' imprisonment. Although this law gives the offender his liberty, it affords him no assistance to utilise that liberty worthily. The Society formed in Rome remedies the defect. The offender is left at liberty instead of being shut up within the prison walls, and efforts are then directed towards persuading him to a permanent amendment rather than forcing him thereto for a limited period. In Miss Bartlett's words: "Coercion, with subsequent relapse, has been found unsatisfactory,—prison walls are losing the public confidence,—gentler and more educative methods, represented by systems like Probation, are winning an attentive hearing. And in substituting education for coercive ideas the public is undoubtedly making a great step forward." The selection of Probation Officers, therefore, becomes a matter of the utmost importance, for the reform to be effected depends upon the influence of character on character. During the period of probation the helping hand can do much good if offered by a tactful, judicious person; but the unskilful may work great harm.

The system in Rome is working well. The Society receives each week from the Public Prosecutor a list of the names of those who have received the Conditional Condemnation, together with all particulars. The agent goes in search of them. Some cannot be traced and many, for various reasons, are not suited for assistance; but those who are, and are willing to accept it, are entered on the register of the Society and handed over to the care of the volunteers. In Rome only one instance is recorded of a conditionally condemned person refusing assistance, though the parents have the right to refuse the visits. But it is found that the people have no desire to repulse the Society's agents, and their growing confidence is shown by the frequent appeals to help cases really outside the Society's domain. Such excellent results have occurred that the Italian Minister of Justice has lent the Society his patronage and there is reason to believe that within a short period Children's Courts in all large cities in that country will be established and Probation work will extend. In England the experiment is being made, not with volunteers unfortunately but through the instrumentality of paid agents. We do not think the latter method has nearly so great a chance of success, but the scheme is only in its infancy. How it may be applied in India is a problem. We commend the study of the subject to those interested in the treatment of criminals in India, that some means may be devised of applying the principle to this country.

THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

THERE seems something ill-fated about the name of Panama, and it will not be surprising if the Government prosecutions of the "New York World" and "Indianapolis News" produce an uproar in America. In the first place the country is in a very nervous state about the whole matter. Hundreds of thousands who have never heard of the name of de Lesseps, still have a vague notion that the Canal was once the focus of a national scandal and there is the better informed party which knows that it was financial weakness which ruined the French scheme and contrasts it with the position to-day. M. de Lesseps considered that the Canal might be cut for £25,600,000. When the American Government took up the work the engineers slightly enlarged the scheme and considered £28,000,000 would be enough. Last year it became obvious that another twenty or thirty millions would be required, and now Senator Hopkins has boldly asked for one hundred millions to which may yet be added another fifty millions. Even so, however, the Canal should be a remarkably valuable asset to the United States Government. But it is not assured yet that the work will be able to preserve an uninterrupted course. The prosecutions may, as we have said, provoke an outcry which will tie the hands of Government in the matter in such a way that Mr. Taft's visit to the region will be wasted time. Whether or no there were corrupt practices—"graft" as Americans so expressively term it—in the acquisition of the Canal we do not know, but in view of the extraordinary methods of American politics we should be in no way surprised to find the allegations had some substratum of truth. The truth or untruth of the allegations, however, as far as we can see, is of no consequence now. The Canal such as it was was acquired and so much has been done that any attempt to arrest further progress must be regarded as criminal folly. The Canal Commission's report of last year discloses many new and unexpected difficulties, but it does not seem to contain any fatal objection to the completion of the work.

There is ample evidence that during 1907-08 the work was carried on with efficiency and energy. During that time, despite a swarm of new difficulties and problems many of major importance, over 28 million cubic yards of material, rock, dirt, and sludge had been dredged and excavated. This had been effected by an army of some 43,000 men, of whom 12,000 were whites, who operated a fleet of dredgers, and over 100 steam shovels, ranging from 45 to 95 tons in weight. Of the spoil removed some 12 million cubic yards came from the Culebra division. This is the "great divide," the backbone of the Isthmus, and in it lies the mass of the excavation work. As was but to be expected, from the magnitude of the work, and the geology of the region through which the great cutting passes, landslides on the east side of the canal caused some trouble. There are four of these slide places. One at Cucaracha gave the French much trouble. The other three are new, and are smaller than this. One is at Paraiso, the other two in the Upper Level of the Culebra Cut. They are all in the rotten red clay capping the granite and basalt of the skeleton rocks, and it is probable that Colonel Goethals will adopt heroic measures and enormously flatten the slopes of this treacherous cap. In addition, the construction of the dams, which are such an important feature, has given the greatest anxiety and an entirely new system has had to be adopted for the great Gatun dam adding greatly to the cost though adding also to the safety of the Canal. Another change has been made at the instigation of the Navy Board increasing the size of the locks to a thousand feet long and one hundred and ten feet wide at bottom. One of the most interesting items in the report is the description of how disease, especially yellow fever has been stamped out, showing at least that, whatever scandals may exist on the political side, the executive branch is doing its work excellently.

LABOUR IN THE TEA GARDENS.

A REPORT has been issued on immigration labour in the Assam districts which deals at length with the new conditions which are to a large extent the result of the Assam Labour Committee of 1906. That Committee, though favourably impressed with the material condition of the labourers, the arrangements made for their comfort and the reasonableness of their tasks, laid stress on the fact that the local demand for labour is still largely in excess of the supply owing to the remarkable rise in prosperity among the labouring classes in the chief recruiting grounds and the expansion of mining and other industries. To enable the tea gardens of Assam to compete with these industries on more equal terms it was urged that greater freedom should be given to the labourers and that the conditions of the tea garden life should be rendered more attractive. It is unnecessary in this resolution to detail the practical suggestions made by the Committee in regard to the improvement of existing conditions. These have been collected in pamphlet form and distributed among employers. The Lieutenant-Governor has at the same time authorised the Board of Revenue to grant settlement of blocks of land on favourable terms to tea-garden managers for the purpose of settling their coolies. The settlement will run for nine years, on ordinary *khiraj* tenure, the land revenue being remitted for the first three years, and being limited to eight annas a bigha for the succeeding six years, after which the land will be liable to assessment at the rate in force for similar land in the mauza. Much greater freedom, also, is now given to the labourer by the suspension of certain sections of the Assam Labour Act and other inducements are offered to attract those who have hitherto held back including much better travelling facilities.

One of the features of the past year which came under the working of the new condition was a marked increase in the total number employed, but a large portion of this is said to be due to famine in the recruiting districts. The total strength in June last was 739,795, an increase of 55,587 in twelve months of whom 33,019 were adults. On the last day of the year only 13·5 per cent of the adult labour was indentured under the Labour Act, the total number of such coolies having fallen to 61,430. Amongst other figures given it is recorded that the Assam Valley employed 62·83 per cent of the total labour force and the Surma Valley 37·17 per cent as compared with 61·25 and 38·75 respectively in the previous year. As regards the home of the labourers, while all provinces contributed to the increase, importations from the plain districts of the United Provinces and Bengal accounted for nearly 40 per cent of the total importations of the year. For the first time for some years the number of women employed has fallen below the number of men, the former comprising 41·5 per cent of the "Act" labourers and 50·6 per cent of the non-"Act" labourers. The percentage of children to the total strength was 38·8 compared with 38·7 in 1906-1907. The area under tea cultivation 341,328 acres, showed a small increase of 1,553 acres. In the Darrang District there was a decrease of 1,643 acres, but in all other districts except Kamrup the area under tea increased. The number of adult labourers employed per 100 acres of tea increased from 123 to 132, the average for the Surma Valley being 123 and for the Assam Valley 139. The district average varied from 63 in Kamrup to 160 in Lakhimpur, but these figures take no account of outside labour resident in the vicinity of tea gardens.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE has kindly allowed his Band to play at the Gymkhana on Saturday, the 23rd instant, between 6 and 7-30 p.m. The Band will play upstairs and members may invite ladies into the Club buildings to listen to the performance.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeals of Balvant Shankar Limaye, editor of the "Swarajia," a Maratha weekly published at Sholapur, and Sayaji Narsu Gamala, the printer of the paper, in respect of a seditious article published on the 16th May last. The appeals were preferred by the accused from a decision of Mr. Verano, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, who convicted both accused under sections 124 A and 153 A of the Indian Penal Code. No. 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years and six months, and No. 2 to simple imprisonment for six months and three months, the sentences to be consecutive. Their Lordships held that the motives of the writer were to create hatred against the Government and promote feelings of hostility among the classes. The convictions of the two accused were confirmed. The sentences passed on accused No. 1 were ordered to run concurrently instead of consecutively. The sentence on accused No. 2 was reduced from nine months to six months simple imprisonment.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

GERMAN-FRENCH PRESS DISPUTES.

Street Lighting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JANUARY 1.

THE connection between German-French relations and public opinion is a curious one. Far too much is said about it. It is not as though, the two peoples were much occupied with each other's affairs or were directly hostile to one another; there is no suggestion of such a state of affairs. On the contrary, both of these nations supplement one another in the happiest manner, both peoples are peacefully disposed, wish to remain on good terms, and desire above all to be left in peace. The fact that this situation finds such little expression in the Press is attributable to a number of incidental factors of a tolerably complicated nature.

The course of the last few days has witnessed a fresh campaign, the motives underlying which are very instructive for the point in question. In two German papers articles appeared, which discussed the question of the regulation of the French-Morocco boundary in a purely academic spirit. The frontier between Morocco and Algiers is, as is well-known, not yet determined. Years ago Germany recognised that France has special interests in the Morocco frontier district, and that the question of the determination of the Algerian-Morocco frontier concerned nobody but France. Of late the French have made several attempts to push back the Algerian frontier in a westerly direction. Such attempts are bound to have an effect on the political situation in Morocco, inasmuch as they compel the Sultan Mulay Hafid to take preventive measures, which might easily give the French Morocco fanatics an excuse for accusing the latter country of an aggressive policy, and so compelling the French Government to adopt a policy of conquest for which they are eager. This extension of the Algerian frontier was commented upon in the German papers, without any suggestion being made of an interference or objection on Germany's part. No attention was paid to these articles in the German Press. They appeared in provincial papers so that the Berlin Press first became aware of their existence by reason of the violent and angry reply, which these articles called forth from "Le Temps" and other French papers. In these remarks were made about German interference, "querelle allemande", etc., and it was asked if Germany was seeking a war. The articles were official ones. If we ask for the reasons of this strange reply, we run against one of the factors which aggravate public opinion with regard to French-German relations. France's Morocco policy is meeting with a strong opposition from a small group of colonial financiers. Consequently, those, who desire to ensure a forward policy, and who wish to execute their own financial plans under cover of politics, from time to time, drag the question of German-French relations to the force, in order to convince the citizens of France that the national honour in concerned in their Morocco plans. The "Temps" is the principal organ of the Morocco faction. In order to give the articles of the two German papers due weight, they were characterised as official; that is a well-known trick. Those who are well informed in German Press matters are astonished to see the things which, abroad and especially in France, are set down as Government utterances. Should the German Government declare that the articles in question are not official, efforts are at once made to prove that this friendly desire on Germany's part is an equivocation, or else the occasion is seized upon to enhance French prestige. There are people who believe that they ensure good treatment and accommodation for their plans by shouting loudly, and behaving as though they were having their feet trodden on. It is quite clear that such journalistic tricks are not likely to secure a fair field and no favour for the discussion of German-French relations. To the same category belongs the custom of French papers of treating all German remonstrances as hostile acts, in order to be able to describe the final result as a success for French prestige, and to sound the French trumpet aloud in the world for the reason that France has once more refused to yield to German demands, whereas, in reality, no such demands have ever been made. These things taken separately are little matters, but regarded collectively, such journalistic ruses, as those of which we have merely cited one or two examples, play a great part in promoting a misconception as to the relations between the two peoples.

THE BEST STREET LIGHTING.

All foreign visitors to Berlin are loud in their admiration on two special points, which have forced themselves upon their attention: the excellent system of street cleaning, and the incomparably bright street lighting. In the matter of practical street cleaning, the Capital has, perhaps, had to yield pride of place to the suburbs, which owe to it their rapid growth and prosperity. But in the matter of street lighting, Berlin stands alone and unapproachable. Everybody has been struck by the fact that nowhere do the arc lamps give forth such a steady light as in the town in which this form of lighting was first put to the test thirty years ago at the expense of the firm of Siemens and Halske. The wayfarer, who passes along the Boulevards into Charlottenburg, is at once reminded by the flickering of the electric lamps that he has left Berlin proper behind him. But bright as are the streets dependant on electricity for their illumination they appear comparatively sombre in comparison with the Koniggratzer, the Potsdamer, and other thoroughfares, which are lighted on a new method by compressed gas with hanging incandescent mantles. The extraordinary brilliancy resulting from this new kind of lamp is most startling; at the same time it proves cheaper than the latest system of electric arc lamps which in themselves are inexpensive in comparison with their illuminating power. We owe the invention of these compressed gas lamps to Auer, the well-known engineer. Careful experiments and various small improvements were necessary before the perfect production issued from the laboratory, in the condition in which it now compels our admiration. The principal difficulty lay in the fact that no reliability could be placed in the cast-iron pipes to withstand this additional pressure. This difficulty was overcome by the substitution of wrought-iron pipes. The latter are now turned out by the Ferrum Works in Upper Silesia; this firm has made a speciality of this manufacture, and produces these pipes of such a reliable quality and at so low a price as to ensure the success of this new illuminant.

The commercial difficulties that lay in the way were set aside, as has so often before happened in matters of technical progress, by an unexpected discovery. As long as these wrought-iron pipes were manufactured in the small quantities necessary for the limited number of streets using this new form of lighting, they proved very expensive. It was then that the discovery was made that these new pipes, when laid underground, were not subject to the influence of rust, acids, and other destructive agencies, which, in the case of cast-iron pipes, necessitate their frequent renewal and the consequent perpetual taking up of the asphalt, so often complained of. Consequently, despite the greater original outlay for production, these Ferrum pipes are not, in the long run, dearer than the old cast-iron ones. As the City of Berlin has, for some time past, only laid down this new kind whenever a renewal of the pipes has become necessary, they have been turned out in much larger quantities, and, consequently, at a much lower price. This has greatly facilitated the adoption of this brilliant form of lighting the streets of our great towns.

The City of Berlin had special reasons for taking up the lighting question. Having its own Municipal gas-works it can itself produce this new gas and by so doing increase its earnings. The electric light, on the contrary, had to be obtained from the the Berlin Electricity Works, a private undertaking merely paying a tax to the town. Who knows if the managing board of the town gas-works would have carried out the experiment with such energy, if this stimulus had not been at hand. In any case, the result is most satisfactory: "more light" than our streets could boast of in former times.

THE GERMAN STAGE.

The theatrical year for 1908 will scarcely leave a happy memory behind it. It would, perhaps be more correct if one said that it leaves no memory behind it. Literary history will have no occasion to record the stage doings of 1908. The period of crisis through which the dramatic literature of the world is passing, and of which we spoke in a recent article, still continues in full force. That there is no absolute dearth of either talent or writer is admitted, but we have no dramatists. Even the supply of everyday plays to cover the requirements of the moment is becoming inferior in quality. To cite an example: how much poorer is the workmanship of the French farce of to-day compared with such productions of 20 years ago, as "Occupe toi d'Amelie" and "Madame Boniverd".—What a difference!

If dramatic literature has no cause to bless the year 1908, the art of stage-management has another tale to tell. This latter can point to a remarkable event, viz: the opening of the "Kunstlertheater" in Munich. An attempt has been made—and it must be admitted with great success—to combine greater simplicity in stage appliances with the greatest possible perfection in the way of artistic settings for the stage picture, and this by entirely new means. It was truly an original idea no longer to paint the gigantic spread of canvas, forming the back-ground of the stage, but to depict the necessary scene, with a master-hand, on small glass plates, the reflection of which is thrown, many times magnified, on the bar white cloth forming the back-piece. We have already described the magnificent effect thus produced in Munich, especially on the occasions of the staging of Goethe's Faust and Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

The "Kunstlertheater" was erected at the same time as the successful 1908 Munich Exhibition, but the structure is of such a nature that it will certainly last, as it stands, for at least 10 years. Its future artistic fate was, until a short time ago, undecided. But now the matter is settled: in 1909 special performances will again be given in the "Kunstlertheater," such representations taking place at the same time as the celebrated musical festival at the Prince Regent Theatre. The manager of these special performances is to be the manager of the Deutsche Theater in Berlin, Max Reinhardt. This means a collaboration of the two most interesting factors in modern German stage-management. Reinhardt's scenic art has its limitations and affords food for serious considerations. Mr. William Archer was right when he claimed for Reinhardt's productions that they supply the most artistic stage-management at present to be found in Europe. The strength of his productions does not lie on the acting side; on the contrary, his work from that point of view frequently leaves much to be desired; but the beauty of his work lies chiefly in the extremely original and tasteful scenic arrangements and effects. Stage pictures, such as the Bohemian scene in the "Winter's Tale" and the Trial Scene in the "Merchant of Venice," display an artistic beauty and correctness hitherto unknown to the stage. It will be highly interesting to see what Reinhardt will have to offer us at the "Kunstlertheater." It is not yet known whether he will make use of the same methods of "mise-en-scene" as are already to hand in the "Kunstlertheater," or whether he will adhere rigidly to his own methods in Munich. With regard to his repertoire, Shakespeare, Lessing, Schiller and Goethe are to form the staple dramatic fare of the festival. In any case the Bavarian Capital has, by securing Reinhardt's services for the festival beginning on the 18th of June, secured for itself a great attraction for the coming year.

Another interesting theatrical novelty is announced for Berlin. The Konigliche Schauspielhaus in Berlin is, for the time being, to be orphaned, its artistic manager, Ludwig Barnay, having accepted a call as director of the Royal Theatre in Hannover. Whilst his successor has not yet been appointed, a new literary adviser has been found for the Schauspielhaus in the person of Paul Lindau, whose appointment to the post of stage manager has recently been announced. Paul Lindau is one of the best known personalities in the literary and theatrical world of Germany. He is over 60 years of age. His chief claim to literary fame lies in the fact that he has done more than anyone else for the development of the so-called "Salon" play, in which branch he has proved himself an apt pupil of the French in general and Sardou in particular. The best of his pieces, such as "Maria of Magdalena", show a cleverness of construction and a refinement of dialogue, rising them far above the average. Lindau did good practical theatrical work at the Court Theatre in Meiningen from 1895 to 1899, where he filled the post of stage-manager. He then took over the management of the "Berliner Theater." Here he had two great successes, firstly with Alt-Heidelberg, since well-known in many lands, and, secondly, with Bjornson's "Ueber die Kraft."

Success, however, failed to follow his footsteps when he took over the management of the "Deutsche Theater," since when he has passed some years in retirement. Berlin may be well satisfied with the acquisition of Lindau's services for the "Konigliche Schauspielhaus." Lindau has had great theatrical experience, has a literary taste and a practical eye for effect. In literary and theatrical matters his tendencies are neither reactionary nor revolutionary, and he is well fitted to exercise a happy influence on the business of a modern and artistic theatre.

L. ASCH.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Justices' Election.

The polling at the Justices' election of a Municipal Councillor to the seat in the Corporation rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. F. C. Harrison closed on Tuesday, the results being as:—

(1) Mr. T. W. Birkett	225
(2) Dr. N. N. Kanuk	56
(3) Dr. D. B. Master	50

Accordingly Mr. Birkett was to-day declared a duly elected Councillor.

THE "Bonquet" reports the arrest, at Salimpur, Nadia District, of Rai Profulla Kumar Sinh, a medical practitioner, charged with having in his possession two bombs

E COLOUR PROBLEM.

LIFORNIA AND JAPAN.

sident Roosevelt Indignant.

DIA AND THE COLONIES.

RD NORTHCOTE'S VIEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

e Californian House of Representatives passed the Anti-Japanese Bill, which bits aliens from holding land.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

esident Roosevelt, in a letter to the Gov- of California, points out that the y between America and Japan is work- most satisfactorily, and has achieved object nominally desired by the nese exclusionists. Within a few years e will not be more Japanese in America Americans in Japan, and there is therefore shadow of excuse for the irritatinga ction ulated to upset the Government and en the whole situation.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

ord Northcote was the guest at the quet at the Royal Colonial Institute last ht, at which a notable assemblage of vernors and Peers was present.

Replying to the toast of his health, Lord rthcote referred to the question of colour- immigration, which he said ought to be re- oved from an Australian as well as a British ndpoint. If Australia did not secure herself ainst Asiatics she would, conceivably, have greater problem than that of the Negroes the United States. He would not nounce a definite opinion as to the apacity of the whites to populate the orthern Territory. The question was inter- sting from the standpoint of defence, for n Oriental enemy could easily invade a defenceless district.

Lord Crewe referred to the difficulty of the problem of relations between India, the Motherland and the Colonies, and said that the help of the best advisers like Lord Northcote was essential.

LATER.

The Governor of California has issued a statement that after conferring with the leaders of the Legislature he is convinced that no anti-Japanese legislation will be enacted. He is satisfied that the legislators and the people of California will appreciate the efforts of the Federal Government and of Japan to arrest emigration. In his judgment it would be a serious mistake to enact anti-Japanese laws and the wishes of the Federal Government should and will be carefully considered by California.

MORE EARTHQUAKES.

Severe Weather Prevailing.

THE FATE OF MESSINA.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

A strong earthquake was experienced this morning at Smyrna. Some houses collapsed at Phocea and three persons were killed.

Shocks also continue at Reggio and Messina, where two took place to-day. The weather is bitterly cold and a severe snowstorm is in progress.

LATER.

The damage done by the earthquake at Phocea is serious. Eight persons were killed.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The Government Commission has completed its investigation of Messina, and reports that it may continue to be used as a Naval station. There is ample accommodation and security.

THE COMING BUDGET.

Bank Returns' Enormous Decrease.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, speaking as Chairman at a Bank meeting in London to-day, said that the returns of the 'London Banks for 1908 showed a falling-off of £610,000,000 sterling. The bogey of the coming Budget was weighing on the country.

Lord Cromer, in a speech at Leeds, feared that the Government's reckless finance would wreck Free Trade. He said that the hereditary principle in the House of Lords was out of date.

U. S. PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

Huge Increase.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Despatches from Washington state that the Senate has voted an increase of the President's salary and travelling expenses from 75,000 dollars to 100,000 dollars.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON EGYPT.

More Praise.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

President Roosevelt, in his speech at the Methodist Jubilee, also declared that the British rule in Egypt had been an unlimited benefit to the Egyptians. He praised, in warm terms, the fine class of British administrators sent to Egypt.

THE actual amount formally sanctioned by the Secretary of State for expenditure on Indian Railways, in the official year 1909-10, is 12½ millions sterling.

THE KING AND GERMANY.

Enthusiasm over Coming Visit.

FOLLOWING LONDON'S EXAMPLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

Great satisfaction is expressed in Berlin at the announcement that the programme of King Edward's visit will include a reception in the Town Hall. The City Fathers are anxious to follow the example of the welcome given to the Kaiser in the London Guildhall. Extensive preparations are being made and are superintended by the Kaiser.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Terms of the Austro-Turkish Protocol.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

The Protocol between Austria and Turkey, besides provisions already known, stipulates for the protection of the civil, religious and political rights of Mussulmans in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It also provides that Mussulmans shall have liberty to emigrate to Turkey and to lease property; that the Austro-Hungarian post offices in Turkey shall be abolished; and that an Austro-Turkish Commercial Treaty shall be concluded.

LATER.

A telegram from Belgrade states that the Minister for War has ordered all the Divisional Commanders to Belgrade for the purpose of a Council of War.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Turkey has instructed the Customs authorities to proceed with the necessary measures to suppress the boycott of Austrian and Bulgarian products inasmuch as Austria-Hungary is on the point of settling her differences and the decision has been taken to establish an agreement with Bulgaria.

THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

Ministerial Councils Arranged.

PERSIA A POTENTIAL DANGER.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Foreign Minister, recognising the necessity for system and method in government, has arranged for Ministerial Councils to be held every three weeks to discuss affairs.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The "Times" in a leading article to-day says the condition of Persia is a potential danger to her civilised neighbours. The Shah will be left to his fate unless he accepts the advice of Britain and Russia. No financial assistance will be given him except on most stringent conditions, such as the restoration of Parliament, a regular budget of administrative reforms, and some form of supervision to ensure their execution.

BRITISH STEAMER FIRED ON.

Chinese Official Arrested.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that an officer of a Chinese guard-boat twice fired at the British steamer "Chenpo," which was fouling a wood raft in Samshui harbour. Captain Lewindon, of the "Chenpo," armed with a revolver, personally arrested the aggressor. The matter has been reported to the British Consul-General at Canton.

AN ACTIVE VOLCANO.

Serious Eruption.

NO FATALITIES.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

A telegram from Manila states that the volcano Lagnas, in south-western Luzon, burst into serious eruption last night. Torrents of lava rendered the highways impassable. No fatalities have hitherto been reported. It is believed that rumblings of the volcano warned the people.

GREEKS AND TURKS.

Conflict at Jerusalem,

SITUATION CRITICAL.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Turkey is despatching a commission to enquire into the conflict between Turks and Greeks at Jerusalem, where the situation is critical in consequence of the deposition of Patriarch Damianos.

LIBERIA'S INSULT TO GERMANY.

Apology Tendered.

LONDON, JANUARY 19.

Liberia has apologised to Germany for the firing on a German liner by the Liberian Customs gunboat "Lark."

THE death at Home is reported of Mr. J. N. O. Thurston of the Burma Commission.

THE annual dinner of the Mining and Geological Institute of India will be held at Calcutta on the 29th instant.

LADY VIOLET ELLIOT'S WEDDING.

SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Calcutta Society Present.

TROOPS LINE ROADS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

The wedding of Lady Violet Elliot with Lord Charles Fitzmaurice was solemnised this afternoon at the Cathedral according to programme, troops lining the roads. The service was choral. The whole of the Calcutta society was present. The Cathedral was prettily decorated with lilies and every pew was filled.

The Viceroy brought his daughter up the aisle on his arm and gave her away at the altar. The bride looked lovely and the four little bridesmaids were the sweetest addition to a charming picture. The Countess of Lansdowne is more matronly than in the days fifteen years ago when she was last in Calcutta. Her son, the bridegroom, is strikingly like his father.

The Bishop, the clergy and the choir met the bridal procession at the west door and preceded it up the Church, singing the hymn, "Lead Us, Heavenly Father, Lead Us." After the nuptial benediction, Psalm LXVII ("Deus Misereatur") was chanted, all standing. After the benediction, the hymn "O, Perfect Love" was sung, and during the signing of the register the hymn, "The King of Love my Shepherd Is," concluding with a "Song of Thanksgiving," the words of which are by the Scottish Poet, James Thomson.

The register was signed by Lord Kitchener, Countess Lansdowne, Lady Baker and the Viceroy.

THE RECEPTION.

After the Viceregal wedding this afternoon a reception was held at Government House, where the presents were on view, and the bridegroom cut the cake with his sword. The healths were drunk of the young couple, who left by motor-car amidst cheers and confetti for the honeymoon at Barrackpore.

The eathering at Government House included all those who were present at the church, besides some two hundred Indian gentlemen, who came in afterwards. Lord Kitchener proposed the young couple's health in an immense shamiana on the lawn, where it was drunk with cheers. Lady Lansdowne leaves Calcutta for Bombay en route for home on the 28th instant.

THE DECORATIONS.

The popularity of the Viceroy and Lady Minto and the warmth of the esteem in which the family of Lord Lansdowne is still held in Calcutta was amply demonstrated at the Viceregal wedding here to-day. A number of places of business along the line of route to the Cathedral were decorated with bunting, a band played at the house of the Maharajah of Darbhanga and the route was lined by a considerable crowd of Europeans and Indians uniting to do honour to the occasion.

THE WEDDING PRESENTS.

The wedding presents of Lady Violet Elliot and Lord Charles Fitzmaurice were displayed at Government House for the guests at the ceremony.

Amongst them is a beautiful diamond coronet, the gift of Lord Lansdowne. The other ornaments include necklets, aigrettes, brooches and hair ornaments of all kinds, including one in the shape of the Prince of Wales' feathers, sent by Lord Kitchener.

Amongst the public presents is a massive silver bowl, handsomely carved, bearing the inscription: "To Lady Violet Elliot, on her marriage, 20th January, 1909, from the Additional Members of H. E. the Viceroy's Council: Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, A. A. Apcar, Nawab Kwaja Sir Salimulla Khan of Dacca, Maung Boh Too, Nawab Haiyed Muhammad Sahib, W. R. H. Merk, W. H. Drew, Maharaja Sir Rameshwara Singh of Darbhanga, Raja Sir Ali Muhammad Khan of Mahmudabad, N. C. McLeod, J. Andrew, Maneckjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, E. A. Slacke and J. M. Holmes."

There are also the gifts of the Calcutta Corporation, the Commissioners and the Trades Association, and an ornate tea and coffee service from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. A huge silver plate from Lord Charles Fitzmaurice and his brother officers in the Royal Dragoons, with their signatures engraved thereon, and another plate from the teachers of a number of national schools on the Lansdowne estate. A beautifully carved bowl bears the inscription: "Presented by the Lord Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, Calcutta, to Lady Violet Elliot, on the occasion of her marriage, January 20, 1909.

THE CLASSIC PRESS.

Confiscation Order Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to-day confirmed the seisure and confiscation of the Classic Press where the "Sandhya" was printed.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA.

European Mill Assistants Attacked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

Small-pox has become prevalent about Calcutta and various European mill assistants are amongst those attacked.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Inspection of the Harbour.

PROGRAMME CURTAILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 20.

Yesterday afternoon Sir George Clarke inspected the harbour with the Chairman of the Port Trust and Port Trustees, embarking on the "Richmond Crawford." The party proceeded to the mouth of the harbour, viewing the wharfs and extensions under construction, and steamed as far up the harbour as the site of the new bridge. His Excellency was shown the model of the harbour with the proposed extension and had all the various points fully explained by the Chairman. His Excellency was much interested in all he saw and promised that the requirements of the port would receive his most careful and sympathetic consideration.

I regret to learn that His Excellency the Governor has been compelled to curtail his tour. His Excellency will leave Karachi by special train to-morrow morning for Sukkur, leaving Khairpur and Hyderabad (Sind) out of the programme, returning to Karachi by special train at 10 p. m. on Saturday, the 23rd instant, and leave at once by the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge," arriving at Bombay on the 25th at 1-30 p. m.

SIR E. BAKER'S TOUR.

Visit to Darbhanga.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

Replying to an address at Darbhanga yesterday, Sir Edward Baker said that the main object of his visit was the prevailing scarcity. The steady increase in numbers seeking relief left no doubt as to the reality of the suffering. Five lakhs of rupees had already been given out in takavi, and Government was prepared to supplement this expenditure.

OVERHEAD STEEL RESERVOIR.

Messrs. Clayton & Co.'s Tender Accepted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation yesterday, a resolution was passed by 23 to 13, after a lively debate, accepting the tender of Messrs. Clayton, Sons and Co., for the construction of a big overhead steel reservoir, over which there has been considerable excitment, Messrs. Burn and Co., the local contractors, having put up a big fight for the contract for the work, which is a very important one for this City.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A MOTOR-BOAT.

European's Foolhardiness.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

The River Police are searching for a motor boat, the property of Messrs. Ashworth, Taylor and Company, valued at Rs. 20,000, which the Manjis in charge say was taken away in the early hours of yesterday morning by a European, who described himself as a member of the firm.

No trace has been found so far, and it is feared that both the boat and its foolhardy pilot, who had nothing to do with Messrs. Ashworth, Taylor and Company, have gone to the bottom, the river being dangerous for such craft in unskilled hands.

SEQUEL TO PARTITION MEETING.

Case Against Surendranath Banerjee.

RE-TRIAL ORDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

In the Small Causes Coart here, yesterday, before Babu Hari Nath Roy, Fourth Judge, an application was granted for the re-trial of the case in which the Calcutta Corporation had obtained an "ex-parte" decree against Babu Surendranath Banerjee, Editor of the "Bengalee," for Rs. 278-8-0, being charges for the Town Hall, in connection with the "Partition" meeting in September 1905.

An adjournment for three weeks was allowed to the applicant to enable the case to be settled.

RECENT TRAIN THEFTS.

Bengalee Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

A Bengalee has been arrested by the Railway police at Burdwan, on a charge of running train thefts.

The man, it appears, had been personating a Police detective, and is alleged to have been concerned in various recent cases.

PLAGUE AT OOTACAMUND.

Several Indigenous Cases.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 20.

Several cases of indigenous plague are reported from Ootacamund.

SIMLA SHOOTING CASE.

Case before the Chief Court.

APPEAL REJECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 20.

In the Simla Shooting Case last November counsel for the condemned man has just been urging in the Punjab Chief Court that the sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment passed by Mr. Justice Reid upon Press was unduly harsh and out of accord with the circumstances of the case. Counsel submitted that the verdict of the jury did not amount, though it was held by Judge to amount, to attempted murder, that in any case the verdict was not unanimous and should not have been accepted, that the Judge erred in admitting the inadmissible documents as evidence, and also misdirected the jury on the law of private defence by telling the jurors that if the witness Davie had a right to turn Press out of his shop no right of private defence could arise. Further, it was pointed out that in view of the facts found by the jury, the position of the prisoner and the unanimous recommendation of the jury to mercy the sentence passed was excesssive.

The late Chief Judge, Sir William Clark, appointed a Bench consisting of Justices Rattigan and Shah Din to hear the application. In effect the Judges have decided that they have no authority to revise the judgment of one of their brother Judges of the Chief Court, thus the question whether Press was properly tried and appropriately sentenced remains and must remain unconsidered; but as to this the Judges gave utterance to some notable sentiments. They said:—"We cannot conclude without expressing the hope that the Legislature will at a convenient stage confer upon this Court powers similar to those possessed by the High Court and the Lower Burma Chief Court. With regard to the merits of the present application we say nothing, as we have not considered them; but we think that it is very desirable that this Court should have power under certain circumstances to deal with matters of law decided by a single Judge in exercise of the criminal original jurisdiction possessed by him when no reference has been made by that Judge under either section 11 of the Punjab Courts Act or section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code."

CASE AGAINST L. S. LOVE.

Trial at the Sessions.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

In the Free School Street outrage case yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate promised to frame charges for the Sessions trial to-day.

The case is the one in which Leonard Sumerton Love is charged with assaulting a girl.

LATER.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day committed to the Sessions Leonard Sumerton Love, a European, on a charge under section 376, I. P. C.

RECENT BAKRI-ID RIOTS.

Rioters before the Magistrate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

The trial is proceeding at Barrackpore, before Maulvi Baglai Karim, Deputy Magistrate, of twenty-nine Mahomedans concerned in the recent Titagarh rioting.

DISTURBANCE NEAR DAMUKDIA.

Europeans Stoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

A disturbance at Goalbatham Ghat near Damukdia is reported in which stones were thrown by dismissed railway coolies at Mr. McLeod, Assistant Agent of Messrs. Bird and Co., and Mr. Rowbottom, Inspector of the Ghats. Two arrests have been made.

MR. J. A. TAYLOR and Mr. Hebbert, who left Calcutta on Sunday in an 18-25 Siddley motor-car for Bombay, arrived at Benares all well on Tuesday night and were to leave that station for Allahabad yesterday.

LORD MINTO will be the guest of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar at the Calcutta Club to-night.

FROM the 2nd to the 8th instant, 3 Europeans, 10 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 280 Hindus, and 56 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 367. The death-rate was 37·4 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 43·1. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 1, small-pox 1, fevers 102, bowel complaints 45, and other causes 218.

GREAT preparations are said to be in progress at Sampeta, a railway station on the Golakgunge-Gauhati extension line, for H. E. the Viceroy's shikar camp. Government as well as Cooch Behar State officers are at work there. A road 14 ft. wide and about 20 miles long is under construction from Sampeta, over which the shooting party will motor to the "sanctuary" which is, it is reported, full of big game, such as rhinos, bison, tigers, etc. The Maharajah will be the guest of the Viceroy.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

MR. AMIR ALI ON THE REFORMS.

THE Musalmans are engaged in an active agitation for securing for themselves a potent and influential voice in the enlarged Councils, and Mr. Amir Ali has lent them his powerful support by an advocacy of their claims in the "Times." That journal, as we know, has also expressed warm solicitude for their interests. Friend and foe are alike agreed as to the value and necessity of an adequate recognition of important minorities in the new scheme of reform, and there is no minority so important, chiefly on account of its numbers, as the Musalmans of India. The Government have, from the very beginning, been fully alive to the needs and circumstances of this community, in relation to the other communities of India, and have introduced a number of safeguards against the overwhelming influence and preponderance of the Hindus. The criticism on behalf of Mahomedans converges mainly on the proposal for the return of a certain proportion of their representatives by the electoral colleges. As the majority of the electors in most provinces will be Hindus, there is much ground for the apprehension that their choice will naturally fall upon those Musulmans who are of their own political ideas and sentiments. As their public life will depend upon the good-will of their patrons, they will take their instructions from their constituency, and will always be anxious to conform to its wishes. A Mahomedan, who does not represent the prevailing sentiment of his race in these Councils, will be regarded with such lively disapprobation by his co-religionists that they will much rather prefer that he should not be there at all. Before the scheme assumes its final shape, we may take it as almost certain that it will be so amended as to ensure the election of genuine representatives of Musalmans on the Councils. Mr. Amir Ali goes on to say that if Mahomedan representation is to have any real meaning, it should be adequate and substantial. From this proposition there will be no reasonable dissent, though a great deal will depend upon the interpretation to be given to the words "adequate and substantial." As a general principle, it will be fair to determine the number of their representatives in the proportion which the Musalmans bear numerically to the Hindus, and I feel that any striking deviation from this rule might let in a suspicion of favouritism, and might disturb the equilibrium based upon a strictly impartial recognition of the diversified races and interests in the scheme of reform. The polyglot population of India is still a long way from the ideal of a common nationality. The clash and conflict of races, creeds and communities will yet be with us for generations to come.

SARTORIAL CRITICISMS.

A vernacular paper complains that the Ladies' Gymkhana has stimulated a desire among Indian, and chiefly Parsi, ladies for more expensive dresses and finery, and hopes they will be weaned from the vanity of ostentatious display, when they will find a greater attraction and a more absorbing pursuit in the healthy sports and pastimes so liberally provided at the institute. Allowing that the complaint is reasonable, it is not clear how the corrective desired by the writer can be supplied by diversions. The cry is often raised in Gujerati papers that Parsi girls are too much absorbed in the luxuries of dress and fashion, which bring no good to say one, save the lucky mercers whom they patronize. The writer's lament that the pernicious example set by the richer classes has spread among their poorer sisters, and some of these stern critics, if it were within their power, would willingly enact sumptuary laws, and reduce rich and poor alike to a puritanical plainness of style and dress. I consider it proper and natural that young women should resort to the delicious arts and tricks which contribute to make them agreeable and attractive. In their anathemas against vanity and extravagance these writers seem to forget that the question of clothes resolves itself into one of means. It is open to each class to wear such clothes as might be reasonably within their means, and that it would be unfair to impose any limitations on the desires of the rich, because women in humbler station are tempted to exceed their own resources in their rage for finery. Goldsmith's vicar commends his wife for choosing her wedding gown, not for its glossy surface, but for qualities that would wear well. This might have been very good for the vicar from the point of view of his own circumstances, or from that of his wife's simple tastes. But her example cannot be cited as a pattern for universal imitation. No healthy-minded man, I think, would like young women to be sombre, simple and homely in their exterior like a company of Quakeresses. I should not like to see them "overlaid with black, staid wisdom's hue." I would rather have my Hebes "tricked and flounced," and beguiling the leisure hour

"With quips and cranks and wanton smiles,
And nods and becks and wreathed smiles."

ENGLISH AND INDIAN LADIES.

I am glad to hear favourable accounts of the Bombay Ladies' Gymkhana. A large number of members has already been enrolled, and a host of applicants are awaiting admission. To all appearance, the institution is prospering famously. I should like a goodly number of English ladies to take a real, live, interest in it. Mr. J. D. Rees has recorded in his book on India that there is some truth in the statement, often repeated, that the influence of English women in India tends to widen the social breach between the two communities, adding that "upon the whole, there is little love lost between the English woman and the Indian male." Perhaps her quick sensibilities and lively prejudices account for her repugnance to the Indian male, but so far as I can see, she is ready to mix with cultivated and refined Indian ladies, who can meet her on equal terms. The Ladies' Club in Poona is a success in this respect, and there is no reason why the Bombay institution should not be equally successful.

UNFORTUNATE CHILDREN.

A few days ago I saw a girl of about ten in a tram-car. From her dress and appearance, I took her to be a Parsi, but it was subsequently discovered that she was a Hindu of the Naikin class. She had all the timid innocence of a child, and one shuddered to think that, a few years hence, her unsullied heart will, in all probability, be exposed to the wickedness of the world, and that she will be irrecoverably lost. It is such unfortunate little creatures whom the Society for the Protection of Children in Calcutta is anxious to save. At its meeting held last week, Sir Charles Allen gave some very extraordinary statistics as to the prevalence of the social evil in the capital city. He said that on inquiry it was discovered that there were 1,014 minor girls, of less than fourteen, destined for the vile trade, and that, out of these, 140 were without parents or any legal guardians. Whatever enthusiasts may say, the evil cannot be extirpated, while the infirmities of mankind will continue much as they are, and every large city with a mixed population will have its little Babylon in its midst. Sir Charles Allen has suggested a modest measure by way of a slight mitigation of the evil. It is proposed that on obtaining information of the presence of a child of less than ten years in a house of ill-fame without parents or legal guardians the magistrate should have power to issue an order upon the person in whose charge the child was, calling upon him to show cause why she should not be removed from such custody. There is such a law in operation in England which is applicable to girls up to the age of sixteen, and no one will have a right to complain of the modest beginning proposed for this country. In India the social evil is intensified by the sanction supposed to be given by religion to the existence of the Naikin class, of the dedication of Morlis to the temple of Withoba. We have a similar society for the protection of children in Western India, including among its members some of the richest and most influential men, both Native and European. Unless I am very much mistaken, its resources are very limited, and the sum of its beneficent work falls much short of what it might be, if it is provided with ample funds, and can work with sustained energy and enthusiasm.

RAILWAY MANNERS.

Mr. Keir-Hardie has revived in an English journal the old complaint about the manners of Europeans in relation to Natives while travelling in a railway train. In this connection, I may describe briefly an incident of which I have a vivid recollection, although it occurred many years ago. The train stopped at a wayside station at night, when a Hindu pleader entered my compartment, and flinging his carpet-bag on the seat, exclaimed with much warmth, "It is a misery to be a native!" I found on inquiry that he had been prevented from entering another compartment by a European passenger, and that the railway authorities had failed to gain him admission there. It did not matter where he sat, but he was deeply offended, because he had been turned away from the carriage, in which he had as much right to occupy a seat as any one else. I can understand the repugnance of Europeans in certain circumstances, but to quote a famous saying which passed current during the Irish disturbances, in these cases force is no remedy. I believe, however, that cases of friction in railway trains have steadily and considerably declined, and I am pretty confident that in course of time they will become extremely rare. The corridor train and dining saloons have, in their own way, been of service in breaking down the barrier. Europeans and Indians being promiscuously thrown together in these carriages, I see that they do manage to get on well enough. Again, with the advance of Indians in civil liberty and public rights, the gulf existing between the status and position of either community will gradually contract, and there will be more opportunities for the establishment of a better understanding. It must be admitted, in fairness, that the fault is not always, nor altogether, on one side. There are Europeanised youths who are predisposed to take offence and assume the aggressive on the slightest pretence. They are ready to fire up under an exaggerated sense of wrong, and the consequences are at times deplorable. There are, moreover, native gentlemen, perfectly respectable, who unconsciously give offence to the western, on account of their peculiar ways and manners. East and West cannot coalesce; but where they are brought together, as in a railway train, there should be mutual toleration and good breeding. The fact of the railway being a great leveller comes home to the natives themselves on certain occasions, in a most offensive manner. How they raise a hue and cry as a low-caste proceeds to enter their carriage! How piteously they appeal to the guard to save them from the pollution! How loftily the guard dismisses their objections and proceeds to give effect to his decree, against which there is no appeal! I have often been an amused witness of such scenes.

DION.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Imperial Decrees and Constitution.

(1) Decree impressing upon the members of the various high Ministries and yamens concerned the duty of obeying the Imperial Decree of the 23rd of October last in which the late Emperor Teh Tsung-shing (Kuang Hsu) in obedience to the commands of the Empress Hsiao Ching-hsien ordered preparation to be made within six months of date for the inauguration of a Constitutional Government within the period of nine years. As the said limit of six months is approaching all concerned are commended loyally to fulfill the duties expected of them.

(2) Her Imperial Majesty the Empress-Dowager during the life-time of the late Empress Grand Dowager gained the respect of all by her filial attentions towards the latter, and is is, therefore, befitting that a special title of Honour should be conferred upon her Majesty. The Grand Secretariat has accordingly suggested for our approval the title of Lung Yu, which we hereby sanction, and be it commanded that, henceforth, her Imperial Majesty the Empress-Dowager shall be known to the Empire and addressed by all as the Empress-Dowager Lung Yu. Let the yamens concerned report to us as to the forms and ceremonies for her Majesty's investiture with that title.

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOU RAILWAY.

(3) When the construction of the Tientsin-Pukou Railway was first mooted the Grand Secretary Chang Chih-tung, the Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-k'ai and Liang Tun-yen, Vice-President of the Waiwupu, conjointly memorialized the Throne suggesting that the said line should eventually be conjointly and equally owned between the Government and gentry and merchants of the three provinces, through which the proposed Railway passed. It was suggested that, ten years after the building of the line, after the Government had repaid the foreign loan, the gentry and merchants of the three provinces concerned (Chihli, Shantung and Hunan) should be authorized to raise one-half the capital of the Railway for which bonds would be issued and that the line should be in future known and operated as a joint Government and mercantile enterprise. Subsequently Lu Hai-huan (Director-General of the Railway) in preparing the regulations for the sale of railway bonds to the gentry and merchants reported that, as the line would also pass through a portion of Anhui, the gentry and merchants of that province should also be given the privilege of subscribing for the bonds after the end of the said limit of ten years, and that the holders of the bonds should be allowed to keep them and not be compelled (as was the case recently of the Telegraph Administration when private owners of shares were compelled to sell them to the Ministry of Posts and Communications—Translator) to part with them in the future on any excuse whatever to the Government. This was approved of by the Throne, but now the said Lu Hai-huan again reports that, although the Tientsin-Pukou Railway is known as the "Four Provinces Railway, Ltd., of Tientsin and Pukou" there has been so far considerable hesitation amongst the people of the four provinces con-

cerned in taking interest in the construction of the said line. We hereby decree that the Tientsin-Pukou Railway shall be a line conjointly owned by the Government and the Gentry and Merchants, for ever, and that on no pretext whatever shall private owners of bonds be made to give them up to the Government in the future. Let these our commands be notified to the Gentry and Merchants of the various provinces concerned and let them be exhorted to use their best efforts in raising funds for the object in view.

THE REGENTS PALACE.

Work on the Prince Regent's Palace within the forbidden precincts is to be begun on the 24th instant. His Highness has given strict orders that there are to be no attempts at extravagance in decoration, etc., his only desire being that the new Palace shall be strongly built and comfortable, and not constructed in a slipshod manner.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY LOAN.

A Peking despatch states that H. E. Chang Chich-tung and Taotai Tseng Kuang-yung had a conference with the Representative of the British and Chinese Corporation on Saturday concerning the proposed loan for the Canton-Hankow Railway.

It is reported that the loan will be for £ 3,000,000 and that an Agreement will probably be signed in a short time.

CHU HUNG-CHI.

Ex-Grand Secretary and Councillor has sent a humble memorial to the Throne under cover of H. E. Tsen Ch'un-ming, Governor of Hunan, eulogizing the reigns of the late Empress Grand Dowager and Emperor, parenthetically weeping tears of blood (on paper) at the great national loss. In consequence of this it is now rumoured in Peking that the Ex-Grand Secretary has a chance of being recalled to the Capital. Chu Hung-chi, who is a Hunanese, was cashiered and ordered to return to his native city in the spring of last year through the efforts of Prince Ching and his party. The Ex-Grand Secretary, who is a conservative, got up a cabal against Prince Ching and with the aid of Tsen Ch'un-hsuen, who had been appointed Viceroy of Szechuan and who had been called to Peking for the purpose by Chu Hung-chi (then an all powerful Minister) succeeded in making Prince Ching's influence exceedingly precarious with the late Empress Grand Dowager, as well as his position at Court as President of the Grand Council. Tsen Ch'un-hsuen seemed to have attained such an influence over the late Empress Grand Dowager that Prince Ching was reduced to telling his friends and partisans that they must look after themselves, as he could not give them any assistance if Chu Hung-chi and Tsen Ch'un-hsuen desired to stir up trouble against them. However, the inclinations of the Empress Grand Dowager took another turn and Prince Ching was able to treat his opponents as they would have treated him.

THE KUATSING RAILWAY.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has been informed by H. E. Chen Ch'i-tai, Governor of Kiangsu, to the effect that every preparation has been made for beginning the construction of a railway between the towns of Kuachou (opposite Yangchow) and Tsingkiang (on the Grand Canal and the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of Kiangpeh), the survey of the line of the proposed railway having already been completed.

OPIUM.

A Tsinchow Kausuh Correspondent writes:—The proclamation of the eighth moon, commanding all to get rid of the opium habit in three months' time, made no impression on the populace. The local official, being aroused from his slumber by the higher authorities, asked the populace the reason of their non-attention to Imperial orders. They replied, "We have not seen the proclamation." Whereupon he sent round a proclamation from house to house and said, "Now you will have no excuse."

A few days later petty officials were to be seen going round, pen and paper in hand, entering up all the opium smokers on their lists. All these proceedings are only devices by which the rapacious underlings may make a few extra cash.

All say in town and country "Why is not the growth of the drug prohibited? Then in a short time smokers would be few. Now we are allowed to grow it and what is to be done with it"?

The growing of the drug is only being kept up (in my mind and in the mind of all intelligent Chinese) to keep the opium officials in employ. The man on duty here earns yearly the sum of 3,000 taels at least.

A military official has just passed through, taking stock of the number of the military who were addicted to the habit. We hear some were cashiered but as the Major in command is a heavy smoker, we were not surprised to hear that the discharged ones were off the roll in name only.

We hear that more opium than ever is being sown in some parts of this district.

The threatened rebellions in the South (Hueih sien) and in the Northwest (Liangchow), we are glad to say, have come to naught. Both these were caused by the tax on opium land (many having to pay if the land was sown with grain instead of the opium as formerly.) We should not be surprised if we have many such risings to report next year. It is whispered that the troops that came from the capital are being kept here to act as a warning to the people.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED ARMS.

It is well known that the officials of China have grave suspicions that there are quantities of arms, being smuggled into the country, and they are taking remarkable precautions in order to seize such consignments. A few days ago a seizure of revolvers was made near Shiuhing, on the West River. There were three cases in all, but the reports do not say how many weapons the boxes which were on the manifest as books, contained. They had already passed safely through two likin stations. Immediately on the discovery, the facts were telegraphed to the Viceroy at Canton, who, of course, was very much exercised. No reliable information is available as to the place at which the cases were shipped, nor to whom they were consigned. Nevertheless, the Shiuhing Taotai has been given fifteen days to discover everything about the matter under dire penalties for failure. There is a feeling amongst the officials that the revolutionaries are quietly active, and that they are preparing for a movement, though upon the surface nothing is very evident to the casual onlooker.

THE SITUATION IN CANTON.

Since the unfortunate death of the man on board the steamer "Fatshan," and the findings of the Coroner at the examination in the British Consulate, the people have been very disturbed, and there have been meetings held, though nothing serious has happened. But one of the students in the military college here wrote to the Viceroy on the subject, and the Viceroy was very enraged, according to the report. He sent for the Principal of the College, and demanded a list of names in order to find out who wrote the letter, daring to suggest what should be done in the matter. No name coincided with that at the foot of the communication. The handwriting of all the students was next tested. None agreed therewith. The principal was forthwith instructed to find out who it was that wrote the letter, and the Literary Chancellor was instructed to see to it that there be no repetition of the offence. It does not seem to have occurred to the Viceroy that it may have been written by some outside hand.

Canton at present is full of robbers. It is said that in some parts the people are really afraid to go to rest at night, inasmuch as it is certain that thieves will enter and rob the place. Accordingly some one sits up, whilst others sleep. Then business is exceedingly dull. In addition to the dull times, the present restrictions that accompany the term of national mourning make matters worse. It is reported that many of those in business have lost money heavily, and that many shops will close at the end of the year. As one writer says, "Many are straightening up their backs and rushing directly into danger" which means in common language, that many, who at other times would be honest people because they cannot find anything else to do, are taking up the profession of robbers, in order to get a living, as they might as well die one way as another. Meanwhile, so long as they can lie and steal, they will have a good time.

LATE SIR DIGBIJAI SINGH.

His Statue Unveiled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 20.

A handsome statue was unveiled yesterday in the Kaiser Bagh Baraderi here of the late Maharajah Sir Digbijai Singh, K. C. S. I., of Barampur, who was so conspicuously loyal during the Mutiny and at all times such a help to Government.

Sir John Hewett unveiled the statue, to which His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala, as the leading Taluqdar of Oudh, made a speech, in which he referred to the friendship between the late Maharajah and his (the speaker's) grandfather, another loyal Chief.

Sir John Hewett, replying, paid great tribute to Sir Bigbijai Singh, saying he was a man on whose like we should probably not look again. He had lived in two regimes under Indian rule and in the days of British Administration, and it was difficult to imagine that a Taluqdar had to fight in those days to maintain his own. His Honour contrasted the position which then existed with the present security enjoyed under the British rule, and referred to the manner in which the late Maharajah met with his death from accident in following that sport in the jungle he loved so well. He also remarked on the sterling qualities of the late Maharajah.

The statue, which is by Mr. Goscombe Johns of London, is life size, and represents the late Maharajah in full darbar regalia. It is of white Carara marble and costs Rs. 25,000. The pedestal of Jaipur marble is very handsome and was made by Messrs. Gurdeen and Sons, a Lucknow firm.

ANTI-TEA DUTY LEAGUE.

Conference at Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 20.

Sir Roper Lethbridge, K. C. I. E., President of the Anti-Tea Duty League, is on a visit here and is staying at Government House. Next week there will be a Conference at Bangalore between the representatives of the tea planting industry of Southern India and Sir Roper. The subjects to be discussed are :—Ceylon Tea Duty. British Tea Duty, and the Anti-Tea Duty League.

Mr. J. A. Richardson, Vice-Chairman of the U. P. A. S. I., and the Hon'ble C. E. Abbott, Planting Member of the Legislative Council, will attend the Conference, accompanied by Mr. H. Ormerod, Secretary, U. P. A. S. I.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

Fresh Cracks Discovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 20.

Reports have been lately current that one hundred fresh cracks have been discovered in the foundations of the Victoria Memorial Hall.

The "Pioneer" understands that these are of no material consequence, being merely on the upper layer of the masonry exposed to the action of the weather.

LADIES' RIFLE CLUB.

Proposed Formation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 20.

It has been decided to form a Ladies' Rifle Club in connection with the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

Second-Lieutenant Frost, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, is transferred to the 110th Mahrattas, and Lieutenant O'Dell, Connaught Rangers, to the 123rd Rifles.

Captain J. W. Skit, with the Royal Engineers, reverts to the Home Establishment.

Lieutenant R. F. Cottrell, R.A., resigns his Commission.

Sergeant-Major L. R. Plumb is appointed Riding Master, 1st Life Guards.

Captain H. Buckle, R.A., embarks for duty in India on the 2nd proximo.

NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Official Reception.

His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies will arrive at Bombay to-day, and will land at the Apollo Bunder at 10 a.m. The 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, will detail a guard-of-honour of 50 rank and file with Band and Regimental Colour, under two officers, to be at the Apollo Bunder at 9-45 a.m., to receive His Excellency. Dress :—Review Order—Summer Clothing. The Officer Commanding the Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, will arrange to fire a salute of 13 guns from the Saluting Battery, the first gun to be fired as H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief steps on shore.

THE American Admiral Evans, in his retirement, is answering the critics of American battleships in Hampton's "Broadway Magazine" for January. He says in the course of his article :—"I don't for a moment claim, that the "Indiana" and her sister ships are equal to the "Dreadnought" of the English Navy, only that she is the equal of the English ship designed at the same time. But I do claim that our latest ships are vastly superior to the "Dreadnought," and I believe that every fair-minded man who has given the subject intelligent consideration will agree with me."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Dudley, Lady White, Viscountess Hambden, Lady Dunsby, Novell and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure Head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Stores, etc.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The Millowners' Association.

To meet Professor Lees-Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science a reception was held by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association in the Association's Rooms, Graham's Building, at 6 o'clock last evening when a large number of gentlemen representing the Mill Industry and also those interested in Commercial Education were present.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Mr. Manmohundas Ramji who was called to the Chair in the absence, owing to indisposition, of Mr. Fazulbhoy Currambhoy Ebrahim, Chairman of the Association, opened the proceedings with a few introductory remarks. He said that he was entrusted that evening with the duty of introducing Professor Lees-Smith to millowners and other merchants of Bombay. Such an introduction was now more or less formal in view of the fact that the able and instructive course of lectures which the learned Professor was delivering for the last two months had sufficiently introduced him to the public generally, and the mercantile community in particular. It was a charge against Indian merchants that they were difficult to be moved. The charge was partially true but he would say this, that if they were difficult to be moved they were earnest and sincere in their efforts when they did move. This conservatism served them to a certain extent, for they could keep their heads cool as business men ought not to be ruffled by every passing breeze. Professor Lees-Smith was able to move the mercantile community to a wonderous extent. He had come here at a time when the Indian atmosphere was pregnant with new hopes and new aspirations and a regenerated India, commercially and industrially, was held forth as the ideal. Professor Lees-Smith's lectures had shown the way, in a remarkably clear light, to realizing this ideal in practice. They showed that for the commercial regeneration of India and for her to take her natural place among the civilized nations of the world commercial education was essentially required—commercial education not of the type as was imported in the so-called commercial classes here but modelled so as to impart that which was being imparted in American and European Universities. Such education ought not to be imparted in a slip-shod way but in a scientific and systematic manner. This could only be done by having a regular commercial college where their young men could receive instruction in higher economics and commerce, as was done at the London School of Economics from which Professor Lees-Smith came. The learned Professor showed the necessity for instituting degrees in Commerce in his speech before the University Senate, which body we could rely upon as being progressive enough to adopt this proposal which was also put forward recently by the Madras Industrial Conference. It was a misfortune that the people here attached much importance to merely literary and professional education, at the expense of commercial and technical education which was of solid use to the country in its present state. As a result they were having a regular flood tide of lawyers, doctors and candidates for service but they were standing badly in need of trained young men who could utilise the vast resources of the country remaining still in an undeveloped condition, and who could contribute their quota to increasing the material prosperity of the country. It was a happy augury of the future that in all their circles keen attention was being directed to that evil of a wholly literary education and that the Bombay Government under the guidance of H. E. Sir George Clarke was formulating schemes to develop scientific commercial and technical education on a comprehensive and systematic basis. Before concluding he expressed a hope that the mission taken up by Professor Lees-Smith would be fulfilled, and that the Indian commercial community would adequately respond to the appeal made by him. For they must remember that the scheme, of which he stood as an able advocate, it realised as he hoped it would be, would be useful not only to their young men and future generations but also to the Indian nation at large.

PROFESSOR LEES-SMITH'S ADDRESS.

In delivering his address Professor Lees-Smith wished in the first place to apologise to his hearers because a good many of his remarks bore very considerable resemblance to what he had already said in the course of his previous lectures in this city. He was going to speak on the assumption that evening that the majority of those who were there were in a position to better understand him, and he would therefore summarise his remarks. Commercial education was being imparted here. There were commercial classes which taught book-keeping, accounts, commercial correspondence and such other subjects. This commercial education was essentially necessary and the so-called commercial classes which the Chairman alluded to were visited and carefully examined by him, and he could say that the work done by the commercial classes at the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institution was exceedingly good and worthy of a city like Bombay. What was proposed was to raise the training given there to a University standard. The movement that he was going to explain was set into operation in England. It was one of the most remarkable developments in University life. If they examined the conditions of those great commercial centres such as Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool etc., they would find that those universities had to appeal to classes that had kept aloof from the University. They could not teach subjects required by those who were going into modern society. The commercial community reciprocated by not caring for what was taught by them to suit the professions. What he wished to impress upon the commercial community of Bombay was that they had to face the two similar problems also. The conditions of Bombay correspond with those of the cities of the new Universities and the application of the University problem exactly corresponds to the new Universities. What he meant was that the Universities of those great industrial centres corresponded with the Bombay University. For this reason they should examine the attitude of the commercial men in the great industrial centres of England. They had begun to ask why the young men who were going to pursue an industrial line should not receive such thorough education as those for other professions received, and why should they not receive the best accomplishment needed for their occupation and why should they be compelled to learn what was not required for their professions. They chose to stop the education of their sons at the age of 16 or 17 and, therefore, if they were educated according to the University course they would not be able to finish their education at that age, and the time spent at the University was after subjects which were of no help to their profession. Immediately they found this the Universities thought of devising a course that would suit these men. Professor Lees-Smith then said that the Bombay University should do the same and he would describe the course he proposed. But before describing the curriculum he would deal with the obvious objections which faced the arguments. Those who raise the objections said that they did not want their sons to go to the University at all. They seemed to think that the proper time for them was to join business when they were still boys and that they should not be kept away from knowing the practical life until they were twenty or twenty-one years of age. The answer to these arguments was that the natural intelligence given to every person could be developed by training and education, and why should the sons of a commercial community be deprived of the chance of developing their intelligence? For instead of sending a boy for training, if he was taken into business he would take some years to become a good practical business man. But instead of that a young man trained in a commercial institution could understand and prepare a balance sheet, could criticise statistics and be able to understand intricate problems of accounts and finance. The men who used the argument that higher education was not necessary for a commercial man might be compared with the men who 50 years ago argued that primary education was not necessary for a mill-hand or a working man.

Mr. Lees-Smith then mentioned the various subjects that should be included in the curriculum of the Commercial faculty.

Coming to the question of expenditure Mr. Lees-Smith said that to establish a commercial institution they required a Principal on a salary of Rs. 15,000 a year and for the other teaching staff they might send to England six graduates of the Bombay University, with scholarships of Rs. 9,000 each for three years. After their return three out of the six could be selected and the other three would not fare any the worse, because their market value would be ten times greater than an ordinary B. A. In the beginning they would not require any big expenditure for a building, because only two or three rooms would be enough for the number of students expected to join the institution in the commencement. The salary of the Principal would be found by the fees of the students, but the scholarships might be endowed by the Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners Association.

Sir. John Muir Mackenzie who attended the function said that he regretted he could not give them any hope as to the share that the Bombay Government could contribute towards the expenditure on the scheme, which had the heartiest support of His Excellency Sir George Clarke. The Government were absolutely unable to contribute anything towards commercial education for the present. They could only make two ends meet in the Budget by the leniency shown them by the Government of India who allowed them some part of the surpluses they could have. And what little they could spare to contribute towards education they were doing it towards primary education, to which they attached, he must frankly admit, greater importance and value than commercial education. The Government resources of regular and general income were absolutely absorbed by the general expenditure and they had absolutely no money to give them. From the expenditure shown by Mr. Lees-Smith he could find that the scheme would cost them about eight and three-quarter lakhs. The commercial community by supplying this amount could show that they did believe in this sound scheme for a very useful object.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia announced that he would contribute Rs. 1,000 towards establishing the scholarship fund.

The Chairman also made a similar promise for him self and thanked the lecturer on behalf of the millowners and the mercantile community of Bombay.

Professor Lees-Smith will deliver his ninth lecture on Economics and Commerce at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution this afternoon at 6-15 p.m.

We have pleasure in stating that the Professor has decided to give two additional lectures, and the series will therefore comprise 12 instead of 10. The remaining lectures will be delivered on Tuesday 26th, Thursday 28th January, and Tuesday 2nd February. These lectures are becoming more and more popular and attract large audiences representative of all communities, several Government officials and business men having made it a point of being regularly present.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE TURKISH NAVY.

Appointment of Rear-Admiral Gamble.

Constantinople, Dec. 27.—An Imperial Irade approves the engagement of Rear-Admiral Gamble, of the British Navy, for two years, at a salary of £3,000 per annum, to superintend the reorganization of the Turkish navy.

Rear-Admiral D. A. Gamble was fifty-two years of age on Nov. 8 last, and entered the Navy in January 1870. From April 1893 to December 1896 he was a member of the Naval Intelligence Department, and in 1899 was appointed to the Embassy in Paris as Naval Attache. In the same year he was promoted to captain. He commanded the "Hyacinth," cruiser and afterwards the armoured cruiser "Kent," in the old Cruiser Squadron, from 1902 to 1905. He it was who arranged the reception and entertainment of the guests at the time of the visit of the French fleet in the latter year. After the departure of the French vessels, he was appointed to the battleship "Canopus" in the Channel Fleet, and held this post until May 1907, when he became captain of the "Vernon," torpedo school ship at Portsmouth, an appointment he relinquished on his promotion to flag rank on Sept. 2. A smart, zealous, and popular officer, Rear-Admiral Gamble has just the qualities which fit him for the difficult position he has now been chosen to fill, and, although it will be uphill work regenerating the Turkish, navy if he is given a free hand and adequate support it will be done.

There are eleven battleships in the Turkish fleet, none of which are of modern date, the last built being the "Hamidiyeh," which was launched at Constantinople in 1885. The other ten vessels were built between the years 1864 and 1874, but all have since undergone "reconstruction," mostly in European yards. The "Messudiyeh," of about 10,000 tons, was built in 1874 and reconstructed at Genoa in 1902. She is probably the most battleworthy of any of the vessels. Her armament comprises two 9·2-in. and twelve 6-in. Vickers' guns, and she has a belt of 12 in. of iron armour. The "Assar-i Tewfik," of 4,600 tons, dates from 1868, and was reconstructed at Kiel two years ago, when she was re-armed with three 5.9-in. and seven 4·7-in. guns of Krupp design. Three other vessels launched in 1868-70, but rebuilt in 1904-1907, are of 2,400 to 2,800 tons displacement, each being armed with four 6-in. guns; a fourth ship of the same class being the "Mukadim-i-Hair," which is not effective. The list is completed by the four ships of the "Orkanieh" type, displacing 6,400 tons, and carrying two 10-in., eight 6.7-in., and six 4-in. guns of the old Krupp pattern. They have a 10-in. belt of steel armour and a 4-in. belt of iron at the ends. All are British-built ships, and they were reconstructed in 1890-98. In the matter of cruisers, Turkey possesses six, only two of which are considered efficient for war purposes, these being the "Mejidieh" and "Abdul Hamid." The former was launched at Messrs. Cramp's yard, Philadelphia, in 1903, and displaces 3,830 tons; the latter is slightly smaller, and was built at Elswick in the same year. Two torpedo cruisers of 740 tons were completed at Kiel in 1907 and there are four destroyers and thirty-eight torpedo boats said to be serviceable.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF.

"Forty Twa" Final.

Of the six winners in the series of "Forty Twa" medal competitions which have been held during the past few months only four turned out yesterday to compete in the final competition which is over 18 holes of the course, nine holes being played on Wednesday and nine holes on Thursday morning. Mr. A. Gittens who won the last competition and whose handicap has therefore been reduced to scratch returned the best score for yesterday's nine holes. Starting with an excellent drive he did the first hole in five and although not getting a 3 at any of the short holes his play was steady all round and with four each to the last three holes he leads with 42 strokes. Mr. H. Busch, who has not been playing golf lately, returned the second best score, completing the nine holes in 46, and, with a handicap of 3 strokes he is only one stroke worse than Mr. Gittens. Messrs. Coombs and Cargill both returned nett scores of 46, the former being quite off his game and the latter considerably short of practice. The following is the result of the first day's play :—

	Score.	Handicap.	Results.
Mr. A Gittens ...	42	scr.	42
Mr. H. F. Busch ...	46	3	43
Mr. E. E. Coombs ...	46	scr.	46
Mr. H. Cargill ...	48	2	46

Under the heading "An appeal to English humanitarians," Mr. Labshankar Laxmidas, of Junagadh, writes to us:—It is one thing to kill as a necessity lions, tigers, wolves and other ferocious animals that would test the courage of their human enemies. But I cannot understand why educated and religious ladies and gentlemen who pray for mercy, and who wish to go to Heaven, should think fit to seek amusement in destroying the lives of dumb, defenceless, harmless, timid creatures like ducks, hares, etc., that cannot fight with them, but would fly from their very presence. Please try to realise the misery of the surviving mates and young ones, if any, of the poor birds and quadrupeds shot and also the terrible pain suffered by the wounded creatures when they escape alive.

The Sports Department of the Humanitarian League, London, has undertaken "to educate public opinion by condemning those so called sports in which Unmanly Pleasure is obtained at the cost of suffering to animals." How far the League has succeeded in its most noble efforts to rouse English indignation against unmanly sports may be realised on reading a report headed "A Barbarous Pastime" in a contemporary of 12th March 1906. The majority of the Hurlingham Club forbade pigeon shooting in spite of a rule, and the minority brought an action against them in court for it. Mr. Justice Joyce, in delivering judgment against the plaintiffs, said "he supposed that in 1868, when the club was formed, pigeon shooting was considered a manly sport, fitting for gentlemen. Since then, times and manners had changed. People had become more humane, and many not altogether irrational persons considered rightly or wrongly—as to which he would say nothing—the practice of pigeon shooting from traps to be a barbarous pastime, and even if legal not at all creditable to the club." I pray that kind-hearted English ladies and gentlemen, whose most prominent national virtues are manliness and mercy, may be pleased to form "A Humane Sport League" in India for the purpose of encouraging innocent sports, and spreading the light of such literature as "The Horrorr of Sport" by Lady Florence Dixie and "British Blood Sports" both published by the Humanitarian League, London. If they will kindly grant my above prayer, they will earn a multitude of blessings. "Blessed are the Merciful, for they shall obtain Mercy."

FASHION IN GOLF-CLUBS.

THE moods and tenses of the golfer are very hard to understand, writes Horace Hutchinson in the "Westminster." There was a moment, when the Mills aluminium clubs were something of a novelty, at which it looked rather as if all the world would soon be playing with these spoons, and possibly use no other kind of club, except for driving off the tee. The aluminium clubs never claimed to give great length. Then "something happened"—what, no one knows; a wave of the wand of some magician of golfing fashion, perhaps, and all these spoons disappeared, like leaves off a tree in autumn, so that they are never now seen. Just a chance one remains here and there. I play with one, and occasionally, but very rarely, it meets a friend in another man's bag. On the other hand, the "Mills" putters are in everybody's bag and fingers, from great champions downwards. There is no rhyme or reason about it all—it is purely an affair of fashion, and no one can analyse its factors. The case of the Schenectady putters is very much to the point, though in this case the source of their favour is not obscure. Nobody had heard of them, save a few whom their fellows looked on as harmless freaks, till Mr. Travis won his championship, putting with one of them. Then all the world bought them. Mr. Travis's name was so associated with them that they were called for a while as often as anything else "Travis putters." There was a general impression that they were a kind of Pears' Soap to Mr. Travis, that he "never used any other." And then we found out that he had only borrowed this putter from a friend a day or two previously to the championship, and had never used one in his life before. Still, the fortune of the Schenectady was made. Such is luck—and fashion!

Just as is the case with other matters of fashion that, which is the novelty in the golf clubs of today is often only a resuscitation of a vogue which expire long since. The idea of its novelty depends on the quick oblivion into which passing fashions fall. In September of this year, when I came to St. Andrews, I found a number of golfers playing with deep-faced, round-headed drivers. In respect of the round-heads, they were very similar to those which we used to call "bapps" (after the round scones that the Scottish baker sends you for breakfast) some fifteen years or so ago. They had their vogue then; there was nothing like them in the world, nor ever had been, in the view of those who used them; yet, within a very short while, they not only were abandoned, but were so completely forgotten that this year they could come up again with all the air of new-born creatures, instead of aged Rip Van Winkles. And as for the deep face, I have been playing with unusually deep-faced clubs myself ever since the India-rubber-cored balls came in, so that I could not be struck with the special novelty of this departure. It is evident that if you have a ball which rises more easily than another off the club you can, use a deeper face to it, because it is not so necessary as with a ball which rises less easily, that it shall be struck below the belt. To get in under the ball you must have a shallow head (to your club only, be it understood) or else a very much laid-back face, so that the bottom edge shall go in under. But the deeper face has the advantage of giving you a little margin for error in your hitting, and has also a tendency to keep down a ball which is too lightly desirous of soaring. Therefore it is better to use such a face if you can. So with these clubs, which they piously believed to embody some perfectly new principle, I found men, when I came to St. Andrews' hitting away harder and with more freedom than they ever had done in their lives before, and as for the added distance of their drives. I am certain that one player of moderate powers assured me, and fervently believed, that the length by which his drive with these deep-faced "bapps" exceeded his drive with his former weapons was far greater than the total distance that he ever actually achieved with either type of driver. But the clubs have been of real and appreciable value to some quite serious golfers also. Mr. W. E. Fairlie, for instance, has become a much more serious man to play against (and he was always serious enough) since taking to them. They have given him an added confidence in the spirit of which he hits a deal harder than he did, and the ball goes some thirty or forty yards further in consequence. He putts as well as ever, which is saying a very great deal, and the total result is formidable.

ADDED CONFIDENCE.

That is the real secret and esoteric virtue of all these changing fashions—the added confidence. Some clubs are better or worse than others—let that simple and obvious statement be taken as understood—but when you have said and comprehended so much, there is still a great deal more at the back of it which requires much subtler comprehension. A man tells you that such-and-such a club, or such-and-such a way of playing is super-excellent, and if you have faith in this evangelist, and, above all, if you make a good shot or two in your first few trial efforts with the new weapon or the new mode of working with it, you are almost sure to go on prospering with it so long as nothing occurs to shake the faith. Unhappily, it is all too easily shattered. A single bad shot, induced by some untoward accident, will do it, for you are apt to begin to wonder what the reason of the bad stroke can be, and in course of the wondering you are nearly certain to lose all freedom, all confidence, and go from bad to worse by a fatal process of self-suggestion. There is also a special reason, which is quite natural and less subtle, why you often do well with a club which is strange to you. You feel its strangeness, and are conscious, all the while you are wielding it, that you require the utmost of your care with it if it is to hit the ball properly. The strange feeling which it gives your hand is a constant reminder all through the swing of the absolute necessity of keeping the swing under control, and keeping your eye on the ball. It is so certainly fateful to take a wild swing at the ball with a club which you do not know that you are not likely to commit such a folly. With the club which has grown familiar to your hand there is no such reminder to your nerves that all the maxims of wisdom have to be practically observed. You may force yourself to keep them in mind, indeed by an intellectual effort, but they will not force themselves on your attention of their own accord, as they will through the unfamiliar balance and "feel" of the new club. It is hardly to be doubted that this, or some explanation of the kind, must be accepted as accounting for the paradoxical yet very well recognised fact that when a man is putting badly with the club which he has learnt to consider his best friend on the putting-green, during his golfing lifetime as a whole, he may cure himself completely by a temporary change of club. It is singular who many will tell you that they have done miracles, for a few rounds, or a few days, with that strange club which was referred to at the beginning of this article the Schenectady putter. Even when Mr. Travi used it with such very remarkable effect all through the Amateur Championship which he won it was, as has been said, a novelty to him. A day or two afterwards, playing in the Open Championship, his skill with it quite deserted him, and he gave it up in favour of the ordinary putter. I understand that now he plays with the Schenectady putter at times, but at others reverts to the standard shape of clubs, as he finds himself putting well or badly with this or the other. And that no doubt, is the right and wise mode—to recognise that the influence of the novel fashion is subjective, and, so far, has a real effect on a man's golf; but that the difference between this or the other club as an effective weapon for striking the ball would be little enough if it were some piece of swinging machinery that were handling it. Follow, therefore, the fashion and the novelty that is useful to you, but do not be deluded into thinking that the latest fashion is the last that you will ever do wisely to follow. It has always to be recognised that there is much human nature in the golfer.

ANIMALS IN WAR.

The suffering inflicted upon animals in time of war is vividly illustrated in an article in the "Nation" entitled "The Back-ground of Glory." Referring to the official history of the Boer War published in May the following paragraph occurs:—

"In May 44,000 men and 203 guns were disposable for the advance to Pretoria and we read that on the 27th the main body crossed the Vaal." For a military history that is quite sufficient. But the words call up a vision of the ten miles of loose sand over which the heavy guns and supply waggons had to be dragged before the river was reached, where the main body crossed in just a line of print. Was more suffering ever crowded into so short a space? Ten years' ball-fighting in Spain could not make up its sum. Sixteen oxen went to a load, and twenty-two for the big guns. Knee-deep in sand they ploughed their way, the wheel often hidden to the axle. In front a Kaffir guided the span, another held the ropes upon the waggon, a third walked by the side with an enormous raw-hide whip. All yelled and screamed in the peculiar language oxen best understand. If a waggon stuck all the Kaffirs around stood by with their whips and lashed the living hides into great lines and gashes. The oxen bellowed and groaned, writhing backwards and forwards, trying in vain to tear themselves from the yokes and the heavy chain which runs down the centre of a span. Many rolled over dead of pain and terror; many lay down and let man do his worst. These were shot or poleaxed and others took their places. But usually, when torture reached a certain pitch, the waggon moved, the purpose of strategy was accomplished, and the main body crossed the Vaal."

The sufferings of men in warfare are scarcely less, and it is pitiable to realize what a campaign means to those who have the misfortune to be engaged in it. But the realization should encourage those of us who are advocating Food Reform to persevere with our Work, for thus are we undermining in a most practical way the foundations of War and hastening the time when it will be abolished. The flesheating nations have always been the most predatory and the most pugnacious, and all persons who adopt a humane bloodless diet develop a distinct aversion to shed the blood of any being whether human or subhuman. This aversion will make itself felt in emphatic protest against War and in the manifestation of peaceful and fraternal sentiment. And when our Movement has triumphed throughout Christendom Reason and Justice will be enthroned instead of brute force, and soldiers will only be required as international police.

THE "Indian Trade Journal" states that a Company with large capital is about to start work at Nagpur for the manufacture of agricultural and other machinery.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GAIETY GOSSIP.

A MORNING RIDE.

WHEN I am in England, getting up early is as hateful to me as it was to Burn's Scotch girl who sang, snugly tucked amongst the warm blankets,

"Up in the morning's no for me
Up in the morning early
My Mammy and Daddy they will na agree
But I'm sure it winter fairly."

Part of this song, by the way, is a very old one and Queen Mary, the Queen-Consort of William of Orange, was very fond of it, and it has been called her favourite ditty. It is a great favourite of mine, especially on a cold dank morning in England, and if from the comfort of the bed-clothes it is sung and sung again it makes an excellent excuse not to get up to soon.

In Bombay things are different. I like to be called whilst it is still just dark and have my tea brought to my side, and whilst I am awaking the ayah does away with the mosquito nets. I fumble for the tea-pot and pour myself out a cupful and drink it in leasure from my pillow, trying to fight with the cup as to how little I need sit up without spilling the contents everywhere but down my throat. With the fast gathering light, which arrives as if by electric switch, I arise and don myself for my morning ride. Seagull is ready for me at the door and it is a short step into the saddle and on to the Ridge. The air is still foggy and damp, and, as we turn down the Siri Road, Bombay is not to be seen, only a brown enveloping mist of smoke which is the banner of the City's day toil and labour's life. There is the nice canter, a preliminary, along the Chowpatie sands, during which Seagull shows his temperament of the day, either by disdaining to continue at the allotted pace of 3½ annas, or by a few and friendly pig-jumps and a solid bend of his neck and a tightening of the martingale which is the link that separates our heads from too close meetings. At the end I have time to adjust myself before entering the Ride—the Rotten Row, the Mall, of Bombay. I tighten my topee strap, gather my reins as they should be, and start off for a morning's fun.

Being early I generally canter from one end to the other—a long way, and oh it is gay; the freshening morning air, just warmed with light, touches my face and the world goes flying by at a happy swing, whilst daintily, swallow-like we skim over the ground. At the end we stop. Seagull is in a lather, and I long for a red-lined Topee to take off some of the colour on my face.

Turning we meet a view of sun-baked Malabar Hill. Soon a rider passes, going at a stately trot, looking daggers, yes the kind Lady Macbeth held and Macbeth saw, also terror stares from his eyes as he wants more room, is afraid his mount will do extraordinary things and I suppose that if they did happen he is afraid he will cry out and prove a craven to the world. Seagull and I think at present he is a brave man, a very brave man, deserving to be a red-coated soldier, or anyhow he ought to train as a volunteer, because his looks betell he is a pedestrian at heart and only the heat of this country has made him take to a quadrupedal form of exercise. Next we pass two beautiful hunters being exercised gently on off-hunting days. Then a busy man dashes by with a seat that has a similarity in style to "Melsom" of Mahalxmi renown. Two ladies in fresh white coats then go by with their escorts close behind. A little boy on a pretty pony overtakes us, just as the train is coming up to Church Gate Station, and my attention is given wholly to Seagull who shows his contempt for so noisy a mode of travel, by behaving as if he was on a pin-cushion or picking his way over a piece of melon-ground after hounds, except that my martingale is in use again and his neck has a picture arch on. It is now getting late and we canter up the ride scarcely stopping to get through the entrance, and on again to the sands amongst the boats and dodging the string of sick horses on their way to bath and stand in the sea. We start the Siri Road at a trot, overtaking many a cook returning from market with his cooly following him with breakfast and other meals of the day carried on his head in delicious jumble. On the fish lies the eggs to make the sauce, the "moorgi," sitting on the side, is pecking at the green stuff which is to stuff him a few hours later. In one sits a duck by the side of the oranges which I am sure are to make his salad, while in another, beans and bananas, pigeons and pomegranites repose peacefully. So I get home in time for a tidy and breakfast and I sing here with Whyte Melville:

What is fresher than the morning
And brighter than the day?
As we ride, go riding away.

W.-A.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the

OF COLLECTORS.

The English have the reputation throughout the world of being an acquisitive race, writes Zachary Waynflete in a contemporary. We are conscious both of the fame and of the fact, but we are not so proud of either as our fathers were. Perhaps in this fame we detect some lurking suspicion on the part of our neighbours that we are envious of all the pleasant places that the Almighty has sown about the earth, and that we intend some day and by some means to secure them for our own possessions; perhaps we recognise in the fact that we have in truth acquired something more than our share of this world's goods, and that the remainder of these (if such exists) might well be the portion of others. Wherefore we endeavour to rid ourselves of the reputation by setting up the counter declaration, based upon a foundation into which historians need not inquire too closely, that our Empire is but the outcome of a series of altruistic efforts to regenerate the human race in sections; and we seek to minimise the fact by assuring all whom it may concern, whenever we engage in wars for the maintenance of our rights, that we have no intention of annexing any further territory. I do not think that these tardy attempts to undo in the spirit that which our forefathers have achieved for us in the latter are likely to alter the over-sea verdict upon the acquisitiveness of our people, though they are amply sufficient to cause our merchant adventurers and Empire-builders to turn uneasily in their graves. The fact is that we islanders are by situation "lack-landers" also, and that we were brought into this world wanting territory not as property but as potential food. Therefore our forebears sailed over the seas, singly or in companies: and, with much expenditure of their own blood and treasure collected land as a heritage for their successors. The faculty of collecting was born in us, and, although we now publicly and gratuitously renounce, in the face of all nations, any desire to exercise it in its fullest political sense, yet its tendencies towards development may be clearly seen as the average infant ripens into the average man.

Each of us has remarked how a child, so soon as he can trust himself to run about alone, has as his favourite objective the pursuit and acquisition of some living think, regardless of the anxiety or torture that his earliest attempts in this direction may involve. He sees a cat, and is prompted by some natural instinct to possess it by the tail; or he becomes aware of a butterfly hovering near a wild flower in the hedgerow, and is forthwith instigated from within to advance to its capture. In the course of a few short years the "collecting" tendency begins to assert itself, and, lo! the urchin sallies out into the meadow with a net and a lethal bottle (thoughtfully provided by his parents in pseudo-scientific spirit), returning thence with a small variety of imprisoned but quivering corpses, which he proceeds to transfix with pins to a board. In the same year he rifles the birds'-nests that lie near to the ground, and vies with his infant competitors in amassing "sticklebats" from the nearest pond. (Observe that annexation begins close at home, and compare our

ANCESTRAL PROWESS

in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, School-days follow and rivalry becomes more acute. Passions have begun to materialise, and I have seen the bloodiest of battles fought over the possession of an old black English stamp, and childhood's friendships endangered for the right to claim ownership of one of the meanest-looking tokens ever issued from St. Martin's-le-Grand. Intense runs the fever of acquisition through the veins of youth, and brings with it to the stamp-collector of the tenderest age a keen appreciation of exchange values and of the varying quotations and tariffs in the stamp market. But I am told, by the same father who allowed his four-year-old to kill cabbage months in order that he might know something of natural history, that nothing so surely inculcates the knowledge of geography as a collection of postage-stamps! The sanguine expectations of this British parent arride me; for full well I know that though the album be one-quarter filled, the collector will still be unable to tell me in which country lies Assyria or how far London is situated from the mouth of the Thames.

But besides philatelists, there abound other species of the "genus" "Collector," all eager to outbid their rivals in the same class, "aut vi aut fraude." The "crest-gatherers," a snobbish community which flourished in the vulgar "seventies"; the "post-marks-men," who invented the diabolical method of so addressing a missive that the same envelope shall travel round the world and return to its place of origin enriched with postmarks from Tavistock to Tokio; the autograph-hunters, from whom no quarry is safe, be it the person of a Suffragist or the Emperor of China, or something in between; and there are many more beside. These are all eager but unconscious imitators whilst at school of the gentleman adventurers in past centuries who squandered fortunes which their successors should have inherited in order that they might outurn their fellows in the race for lands which were not theirs by right. Truly the later goal is not so glorious, nor is the excuse so grand; but the same strain is evident in the new school as in the old.

Such, then are the children who are fathers of the men among whom I move in the England, a generation which collects more pertinaciously than its contemporary in any other nations of which I can claim intimate knowledge. By them the spirit of acquisition is worshipped blindly as of old, only the altar sacrifices vary in degree. The richest of them spend fabulous sums on pictures or porcelain, giving prices that would endow a hospital for the several years in order to complete or enrich their collections of "chefs-d'œuvre." For the most part they neither know nor pretend to know

THE HALL-MARK OF EXCELLENCE

or of authorship in the object which they are purchasing; they confess that they cannot tell me, as we glance round the sale-room together, which is the Early English masterpiece or where the Satsuma cup upon which the eyes of their covetousness are set. Like the complacent person who stays at home and converses after the manner of a general whist his countrymen are at the front, or like the slothful individual whose weekly recreation consists in seeing others take violent exercise, our superrich collector also derives his pleasure vicariously; leaving the discovery and the purchase of the "treasure" to the "dealer in works of art," who is the keeper of his esthetic conscience, but reserving to himself the luxury of feeling that he has got his money's worth at the minimum price of personal inconvenience. In this same category of wealthy collectors I do also know some few whose expert knowledge of art is only equalled by their expert appreciation of the value of money.

Of equal significance are the collections made by persons with a balance at the bank more modest than the illimitable and ill-spent resources to which I have made reference. What real emotion does my cousin A. experience from the knowledge that, in various inaccessible safe places, he has stored some hundreds of silver spoons, each with its own peculiar history! I warrant that the consciousness of owning all this secreted plate never gives him so much as a thrill until he learns that his neighbour B has recently secured the one example necessary to make his collection complete. Lady M. collects fans by the score—dainty little implements of torture which if they could speak, would inculpate half the "belles" of Europe in many of the most atrocious episodes of human pain during the past two centuries. But her ladyship is as tenderhearted as she is simple minded; she knows nothing of the past which each item of her collection may have enjoyed: she only knows that it is necessary nowadays to have some artistic obsession in order to be vowed serious and that fans, whatever may have been their past have an assured cash future whilst at the same time they are of all hobbies the easiest to pack into a valise. My attorney values his collection of mezzotints at hundreds of pounds; my rector lives in an atmosphere of theology blended with "Tobbyjugs"; and my doctor informs me that his shelves full of old pewter would realise a longer figure in the market than the sale of his long-established practice. Everybody collects, in a word, with a passionate persistency that does credit to their ancestry. From them we inherited the gentle art of making enemies on account of annexation: from them the venerable habit of scattering cash and credit when in pursuit of a delectable object; from them the hunger to

BY THE WAY.

"A TWENTIETH-CENTURY PORTIA."

Some particulars are given in the "Lady's Realm" of Mlle. Helene Miropolsky, a talented young lady barrister, who made her first appearance recently at the Palais de Justice. For the first time in the history of the modern Paris Law Courts a woman stood alone before the red-robed judges pleading in her own right as legal counsel, the cause of several prisoners. Clad in the sober black gown and white bib of counsel, but without the mediæval bob-wig so familiar in England, Mlle. Miropolsky was not in the least overawed or outwardly nervous. She is described as a handsome brunette, and it is said that even the Public Prosecutor, her adversary, unbent from his stern mission as the avenger of justice, and made a graceful little speech welcoming his learned friend at the outset of her legal career.

"ARE YOU SURE?"

A story is told in the same magazine of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Recently he was a guest at a literary dinner at which, besides several leading authors, were a great many men who knew something about literature and tried to make up for what they lacked by a good deal of pretence. Trying to hold Kipling's attention, one of these started a discussion concerning the spelling and pronunciation of the English language. "Have you ever noticed, Mr. Kipling," he said, "that in the entire English language there are only two words beginning with 'su' that are pronounced as though beginning with 'sh'? Those two are sumach and sugar. Having made an exhaustive study of the subject you may take it from me that this is so." Bored though he was, Kipling's politeness did not desert him. Assuming an expression of interest, although his eyes twinkled behind his glasses, he quietly asked, "Are you sure?"

ONE OF CHARLES LEVER'S MAN.

The Christmas holiday period just passed was marked by the disappearance of a form once so familiar in Pall-mall and St. James's that his death, had it occurred a generation or so earlier, would have left a notable gap in the ranks of typical men about town. Club tradition has identified the late W. Wybrow Robertson with the original of Dudley Sevell in Charles Lever's "Sir Brook Fosbrooke." It is at least certain that the novelties accidentally making his acquaintance in the sixties, was so much struck by his adaptability to social fiction as to say: "I must have that silver-tonged, velvet mannered of fortune in my next book." Mr. Robertson found the ventures that chiefly brought him before the public in the Westminster Aquarium and the pretty little playhouse in Sloane-square.

"THE GRAND OLD WOMAN OF AUSTRALIA."

This title is given by a contributor to "Cassell's Magazine" to the "dovenne" of Australasian women writers Miss Catherine Helen Spence, who went to South Australia from Scotland in 1839, when fourteen years of age. Her father was the first Town Clerk of Adelaide, and one of her brothers held office as a Minister of the Crown. She is eighty-three, published a book a few months ago, and still occupies the pulpit of the Unitarian Church to which she belongs. Miss Spence has been writing all her life, but although the author of five novels and innumerable political books and pamphlets, she has chiefly and most enthusiastically used her talent in the cause of reform, especially in the laws relating to children. On her eightieth birthday Miss Spence was given a great public reception in Adelaide, to which the foremost men and women of the States came to do her honour.

MORE VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Another well-known library will shortly be sold, that of Lord Powerscourt. This fine collection of books is at Powerscourt House, near Bray, and contains, according to the "Throne," many exceedingly valuable and rare books. Powerscourt is one of the finest places in Ireland; it was once owned by the De la Poer family, from whom it takes its name: but since the early seventeenth century has belonged to the Wingfields. The present house stands on the site of a castle dating back to very early times, and was built in the days of the first George. This dispersal of valuable works following upon the sale of Lord Amherst of Hackney's splendid library will bring a good many hitherto unattainable books within the reach of book-lovers.

A MIGHTY HUNTER.

President Roosevelt could scarcely have chosen a more ideal companion for his African hunting trip than Mr. F. C. Selous—probably the greatest hunter of big game living to-day. Mr. Selous was only nineteen when he fared forth into the world of adventure with a rifle in his hand and £460, all his capital, in his pocket. Lobengula laughed at the stripling when he asked permission to shoot elephants. "You shoot elaphants!" said the Matabele king; "You are only a boy; you had better hunt antelopes." But the boy got the required permission all the same. Since those early days Mr. Selous has spent more than thirty years among the African big game. Years ago he brought down his hundredth elephant—he slaughtered seventy-eight of them with an old smooth-bore muzzle-loading duck gun; he has killed three full-grown lions with four shots; and his aggregate bag runs into many thousands. He neither smokes nor drinks; he has broken almost every bone in his body; and yet, at fifty-seven, he is "as tough as nails."

THE ELOQUENCE OF IRISHMEN.

Who are the most eloquent orators? Mr. Stead in the January "Windsor" awards the palm to Irishmen, although some have been Scotchmen, of whom the names of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Rosebery at once recur. Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Stead goes on to say, are almost the only purely English orators of our time: The Irish are much the most eloquent of the English-speaking nations. Even in America Mr. W. J. Bryan is of Irish descent. In the eighteenth century the great Parliamentary orators were Irishmen. Burke, Sheridan, Grattan, Curran, and Flood were all Irish. In the nineteenth Plunkett, Shiel, O'Connell, Magee, A. M. Sullivan, and Sexton all stand in the front rank. In the present Parliament Mr. Redmod, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and T. M. Healy are the most effective speakers. For facility of expression, grace of delivery, and fervour of utterance Mr. Stead never heard anyone equal, much less excel, Mr. A. M. Sullivan.

RULES FOR THE ORATOR.

Mr. Stead gives one or two practical words of advice to public speakers based upon considerable experience as a speaker, and still more as a listener:—1. Never speak without having something to say; 2. Always sit down when you have said it. 3. Remember speech is dumb show when it is not audible. 4. Think definitely, pronounce clearly, stand naturally, and do not speak too fast. 5. Welcome articulate interruption, no matter how hostile. 6. Two things should never be lost—your temper and the thread of your discourse. 7. Remember that the eyes are as eloquent as the tongue. 8. Never hesitate to let yourself go, at the right time. 9. Never read your speech, but always have heads of discourse handy. And never forget, Mr. Stead concludes, Cardinal Manning's words of wisdom, to myself: "Be full of your subject and forget

MEN AND MATTERS.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who was a short time ago prevented by the death of a relative from fulfilling his engagement to address the electors of the English Border town of Durham, served his political apprenticeship amongst their ancient Scottish enemies just over the Border. Before finding a safe seat in his present constituency, Mr. Chamberlain, fresh from a German University, tried his "prentice hand" on the patriotic electors of the Hawick Burghs. For about two years he nursed the constituency, and in addition to making many youthful political speeches, attended many ceremonies and festivities in the three border towns. At Hawick an amusing incident occurred in connection with the annual ceremony and feast of the Common-riding, in which every political candidate for the Burghs must take part. After "riding the marches" or boundaries of the common land, headed by the "cornet," it is the custom for the whole cavalcade to finish up with a race or gallop, which the inhabitants of the town assemble to witness. It is, however, a most sacred convention that the "cornet," who is the elected hero of the day, and who, always in front, bears aloft a flag said to have been captured from a band of English Border raiders, shall not be passed during the race by any other rider.

A REPLY.

To the disgust of many of his supporters, and amid the derision of many patriotic Radical citizens of the burgh, Mr. Chamberlain, being mounted on a somewhat spirited steed, was, in spite of all his efforts, carried past that important official and finished first in the race. At the luncheon which followed, however, the youthful candidate knew how to sooth the ruffled spirits of the patriotic Borderers. "It is not the first time," he remarked in the course of his speech, "that an Englishman has run away from a Hawick Callant."

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S OLD CLOTHES.

A correspondent sends an amusing story of Mr. John D. Rockefeller. The famous millionaire's disregard for clothes is proverbial. One day he was met by a friend who endeavoured to persuade him to dress better. "I am surprised," said the friend, "that you should let yourself be so shabby." "But I am not shabby," protected Mr. Rockefeller. "Oh, you are," insisted the family friend. "Remeber your father. He was always neatly dressed. His clothes always looked nice." "Why," shouted Mr. Rockefeller, triumphantly, "these clothes I've got on were my father's!"

A PRINCE OF HUMORISTS.

Mr. William Pett Ridge, who spoke at the Mansion House meeting the other day in support of a motion for the provision of a cathedral at Khartoum, is always greatly in request at public functions, for there are few living men who can make a better speech than he, and his fund of good stories is inexhaustible. Of course, Mr. Pett Ridge's great subject is London, and what he does not know about the Metropolis is certainly not worth knowing. He has been described as "the Dickens of the twentieth century," and his sketches of London life are unequalled of their kind. Like so many men who have written about London, Mr. Pett Ridge is not a Londoner by birth, for he was born at Chartham near Canterbury, and lived in the country for a good many years.

ENLARGING HER ACQUAINTANCE.

Most of Mr. Pett Ridge's good stories concern people in the poorer ranks of life, and by far the greater number of them have the merit of being true. The following contains a rare touch of human nature, and speaks for itself. A certain club for working girls in the East-end of London had recently elected a new member, and one day the secretary happened to look out of the window, and was surprised to see the new member rush up to a strange lad in the street, punch him violently on the head, and then run away. The secretary remonstrated with her sharply, to which the new member made reply: "I'm very sorry; I won't do it no more if it's agin' the rules; but perhaps you won't mind telling me, then, how am I ever to get engaged?"

WHAT PUZZLED HIM.

Mr. Pett Ridge overhears many good things through listening to the conversations of "the man in the street." He was once in a railway carriage when he became interested in a graphic description of a battle which a soldier was giving to a typical working-man. The soldier told of a fight which had begun at eight o'clock in the morning and continued until seven o'clock at night. His description was most realistic, and he worked himself up into a great state of enthusiasm as he lived through the dreadful scenes again. When he had finished his story, the workman shook his head. "There's one thing I can't understand about that story," he said. "What!" exclaimed the soldier, hotly, "don't you believe it?" "Oh, yes, I suppose it's right enough," said the other, "but still, there's one thing I cannot understand." "What is it, then?" inquired the soldier, "Well, you say the battle began at eight o'clock in the morning and lasted until seven o'clock at night?" "That's so," was the reply. "Then," retorted the workman, "what I can't make out is this—how did you manage about your dinner-hour?"

ABOUT MR. KIPLING.

Probably Mr. Kipling, whose birthday occurred on December 30th, is the only English writer who has been "done" in the true American style. One day when at work in his study a gentleman appeared at the door. With him were two schoolboys. Without any preliminaries the stranger asked, "Are you Rudyard Kipling?" "Yes." "Boys, this is Rudyard Kipling. Is this where you write?" "Yes." "Boys, this is where he writes. Is this house your own?" "Yes." "Boys, this house is his own." And before the bewildered novelist had time even to ask them to be seated, they had rushed away.

PLAIN TALES.

For many years it had been the ambition of one lady admirer to meet Mr. Kipling in the flesh, and one day her desire came to be an actual fact. "You!" she cried, staring at the author. "You—you are Rudyard Kipling?" Mr. Kipling murmured something. "But I thought" she stammered, "I thought you were—oh! how shall I say it?—something quite different." "Oh, I am," the author of "Plain Tales," hastily assured her, "I am, madam, only, you see, this is my day off."

HARD WORK.

On a journey through the Southern States not long ago Wu-Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington was impressed by the preponderance of negro labour in one of the cities he visited. Wherever the entertainment committee led him, whether to factory store, or suburban plantation, all the hard work seemed to be borne by the black men. The Minister Wu made no comment at the time, but in the evening, when he was a spectator at a ball given in his honour, after watching the waltzing and two-stepping for half an hour, he remarked to his host: "Why don't you make the negroes do that for you

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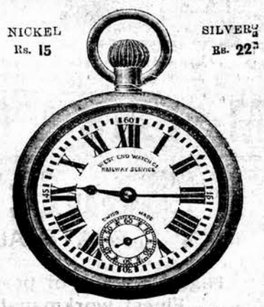

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Sciatica, Stiffness, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue—

The remarkable public appreciation of the important letters appearing in this announcement week by week, is due to the *absolute reliability* of the experiences narrated. The very people we all know and feel we can trust, in whose word we have implicit confidence, those people, the *Doctors, Nurses, Clergymen*, come forward and emphatically assure us of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine. Recently it was the Matron of an Ipswich Infirmary, then followed the striking testimony of Dr. Butler, and now in to-day's letter the Vicar of a large parish recognises the innumerable benefits which unfailingly result from a course of Phosferine. This last correspondent, the Rev. W. Thwaites, says that he found Phosferine to be of the greatest value in remedying and preventing Sciatica, and also particularly serviceable in dispelling nervous and muscular fatigue, and strengthening the system generally. Such frequent assurances from Clerical and Medical sources, of the energising properties of Phosferine, not only guarantee its remedial effects, but also enable readers who select the famous nerve tonic, to anticipate certain recovery and avoid suffering, loss of time, and worry of uncertain results.

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The Rev. Wm. Thwaites, Egremont Rectory, Cumberland, writes:—"I have found from long experience that Phosferine is of the greatest value, for not only throwing off a threatened attack of Sciatica, but for enabling me to accomplish any great physical strain (like a long cycle ride) with ease and comfort. For some weeks back I have had a peculiar stiffness in my joints, arising from hard cycling I thought, but I dosed myself with Phosferine with the result that within 24 hours the pain had gone. Phosferine gives strength to the nervous and muscular system and as a rule I can feel the benefit in five hours."—July 6, 1908.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 19, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 20, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 5/8	1/8	
3 do. Rentes... ...	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	82 3/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/8		3/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/16		3/16
do. in New York ...	53 3/8		1/2
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·12 1-2	1 1-2	
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·40 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York	4·97 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate,	3	Since 14th Jan. 09.	
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 3/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/2	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England... ...£20,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ...1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.

Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77 10 5-8.—unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver :—Fall caused by sales from the East.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Steady with Good demand.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Firm.
Total Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 200 "
Imports ... ... 32,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ...5·21+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 9/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·02	5·02	5·01	5·00	5·00
+01	[illegible]	+01	+01	+01
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·00	4·99	4·92	4·87	
+01	unchgd	+01	unchgd	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 50,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 47,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ... 23,000 "
Do to Continent ... ... 3,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·76—10

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·42—06 } Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and owing to weakness of new Orleans market
Do. do. May 9·41—06 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 1-2 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·48—10
Do. do. May 9·55—09
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi. C. I. F., 36 1-2 June-July—London—Done—Canal.
Tone—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs 35 5-8—Jan.-Feb. Value. Quiet but steady.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 35 1-4 Jan.-March—Quiet but steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—36 3-8 Jan.-Feb.—Done—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 40 1-4 Apl.-May—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 3-8 + 1-8

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 5s. 1-2d. Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers £73
Yellow Metal ... ... 6 1/5d.

FREIGHT.—

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Value.

Arrivals :—

"Dumbea," "Koerber."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [20TH JANUARY, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. " 12th Jan.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

To-day being council bill day the banks as usual closed early for the transaction of exchange business. Rates have been steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. T.T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand but transfers at 1s. 31-32d. were still available but there were few buyers. Credits remain steady at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight but bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are easier following the decline in silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	15[illegible]
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	174 1-2

Government Paper :—

There has been very little doing in this market to-day. Quotations opened at 94 1-4 ready and 94 5-16 for the settlement and close unchanged. Calcutta market is steady at 94 1-4 ready and 94 7-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	91·4
1st Settlement — ...	"	94·5

Bullion :—

On Tuesday the price of Bar silver in London closed 1-4 down at 24 1-8 for spot, and 3-16 down at 23 15-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York work was 1-2 lower at 52 3-8. Our local market has been weaker, in sympathy with home quotations, and since morning rates are about 1-8 lower and close as under for ready and forward delivery. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	26 4 0
Australian Bar Gold	26 3 0
Bombay Bar Gold	26 1 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 3 0
Silver on Duty—Ready	61 9 0
Ditto 1st Settlement	61 11 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

There was little change in prices on opening this morning, the market being steady. Rates for fully good Bengal "Suttas" for January delivery, are however, advancing as D-Os are scarce, and there is little or no ready cotton obtainable. Settlements were made this morning at Rs. 181 1 2. Settlements of Khamgaum-Akola for this month's delivery are also being made, but there is a good deal still outstanding. Prices close as under in a steady market.

A modetate business was done at Colaba this afternoon in ready cotton. Sales are reported to have reached 4,000 bales. Prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	234-5	Mar.08
Good M. G. Broach	228	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	215/13	Jan.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	205,7	"
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	200	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	200	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	187	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	183	"
Fine M. G. Khandesan	187	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	160	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	182 1/2	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	229	May

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 27,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·04	5·03	5·02	5·01
+01	[+01	+01	+01
May.-June	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·01	5·01	5·00	4·92	4·87
+01	+01	+01	unchgd,	unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with only a small business doing :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 3 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... " 7 14 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is weak with little or nothing doing.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May ... Rs. 7 10 0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat " ... " 8 1 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with a small enquiry.

We quote :—

Bold White ... ... Rs. 47 0 0
Mimbara ... ... " 47 12 0
White Khandeish ... ... " 48 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad ... " 50 8 0

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 39 0 0
April-May ... ... " 5 14 0 R.T.
Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 9 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 6 14 0
Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 40 8 0
Tone—Easier.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 5 8 0 R.T.
White Pessi Apl.-May ... " 5 14 0 "
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay ... ... 1,462 1-2 X.D.
India ... ... 70 1-2 C.D.
Indian Specie Bank ... ... 54 1-2 C.D.

Mills :—

Crescent 105
David 420
Kohinoor ... ... 795 Feb.
Manockji Petit ... ... 3,205 "
New Great Eastern 212 1-2
Standard 1,350

Presses :—

Indian Cotton 127 1-2
New Benar 485
New Mofussil 640

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co 129
Bamankna Manganese ... 5 1-2
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord, ... 124
" Pref. 155 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ... 270
Colaba Land and Mill... ... 1,120
Delhi Flour Mill 136
Treacher & Co 630

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka 109
Ahmedabad-Prantej 590
Amritsar-Patti 122
Tapti-Valley 420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m, yesterday :—

Cotton	27,431	bales.
Wheat	7,355	cwts.
Linseed	2,053	"
Rapeseed	1,281	"
Gingellyseed	13,866	"
Poppyseed	31	"
Groundnuts	2,624	"
Castorseed	4,220	"
Rice	2,510	"
Myrabollams	4,027	"
Cottonseed...	32,930	"
Mowraseed...	[illegible]	"
Gram	63	"
Jowar	27	"
Maize	Nil.	"

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 20.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 20th January :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantagore Gold...	£ 1	0s.	£0 11 9	£0 14 3
Balaghat (Gold) ...	£ 0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£ 10	...	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0
Hosur Gold ...	£ 1	15s. 4d.	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£ 1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£ 1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 2 6
Dhatwar Reefs ...	£ 1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
G. F. Mysore ...	£ 1	£1	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind...	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
G. F. Dharwar ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 11 13
Hutti ...	£ 1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£ 3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore Gold ...	10s.	10s.	£4 11 3	£4 16 3
Mysore Reef Ord.	£ 1	£1	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore West ...	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad...	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
N Anantapur ...			£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Nundydroog ...	10s.	10s.	£1 5 0	£1 7 6
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 14 0	£0 15 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 1 0	£1 2 0
Sarma Rao Ms...	£ 1	12s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Sandi Mines Ld...	£ 1	Rs.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
N Mysore Mang...	£ 1	15s.	£1 8 9	£1 11 3

THE official statistics of the Cheshire salt trade, published on the 19th December, showed that during November the shipments of white and rock salt totalled 31,000 tons, a decrease of over 8,000 tons as compared with the corresponding month last year. The United States exports were lower by 1,500 tons, Europe by 3,000 tons, and Asia 4,000 tons. It is considered that solar salt competition is seriously affecting Cheshire in Asiatic markets. For the past eleven months the total of Cheshire's salt shipments was the [illegible]

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 19.

The coal market here to-day was again weaker, the rates being :—New Birbhoom, 49; Kasoonda and Nyadee, 48 ; Jumoni, 13 ; Gobindpore, 13; Gopalichuck, 12 ; Ghusich and Muslia, 16¾ ; Baraboni, 21½ ; Sendra, 13 ; Raneegunge, 23 ; Marine, 11½ ; Industry, 8 3/5 ; Burrakur, 25½ (Auction) ; Auckland, 7 ; Standard, 19⅜ ; New Tetturiya, 10¼ (premium) ; Bengal Giridi, 23¼ ; and Bhalgora, 16.

Jute.—Budge Budge (ordinary), 181.

Exchange rate on demand is 1s. 3 31-32d. and Government Paper 94·4.

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for 9 days ending 16th Jan. 1909.

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for last 9 days and ns 16th Jan. 09				
G I P Ry Section	1606·53	13,94,218	16,29,108	30,23,326
I M R system ..	1177·99	2,59,756	2,80,182	5,34,938
A D C Ry ..	125·99	20,828	23,744	44,572
Barsi-Kotah Ry ..	13·31	363	258	621
Total...	2923·45	16,75,165	19,43,292	36,18,457
Actuals for corresponding last 11 days ending 18th Jan. 08				
G I P R Section..	1568·75	11,26 051	18,42,280	29,68,331
I M R system...	1175·84	3,10,777	4,72,377	7,83,154
A D C Ry ...	139·99	33,441	45,059	68,500
Total...	2870 58	14,63,269	23,54,716	38,17,085
Increase or Decrease G I P R...	+ 37·78	+3,68,167	— 2,13,173	+ 54,995
I M R...	+ 1·78	— 51,021	—1,92,195	— 2,43,216
A D C Ry	— 13·91	— 3,613	— 6,815	— 11,028
Barsi-Kotah Ry	+ 13·31	+ 363	+ 258	+ 621

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465xd
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	72
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,545
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of	P. 100	100	6 "	5
India	O. 50	50	1¼ "	181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	56
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter share.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue.....			300	425
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	125
Bombaylice Mfc.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	347½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	265
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 40	375
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	127
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	21
Kaisar-I-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil.	8 annas
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 194
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	37
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Shivapur	1,000	1,000	yr. 37	495
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soondy and Co	100	100	8	80
	100	100	Nil.	nom 70
Tata Iron Steel Co.,	(P. 25	40	2½	div. 12
Limited.....	D. 30	40	2dis	67
	P.150	40	2dis	67
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 285
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	630

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 21st November, 1908, amounted to Rs. 23,819, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 8,850. The total earnings from 1st January to 21st November, 1908, were Rs. 2,60,478, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 11,112.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 21st November, 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,137, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 219. The total earnings from 1st January to 21st November, 1908, were Rs. 89,158, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,520.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 21st November, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,970, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 819. The total earnings from 1st January to 21st November, 1908, were Rs. 89,603, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of

C&B BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT TABLE DELICACIES,

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Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

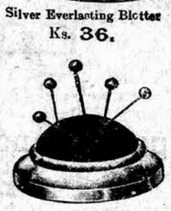
BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

The inspection of our stock is solicited.

Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.


Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

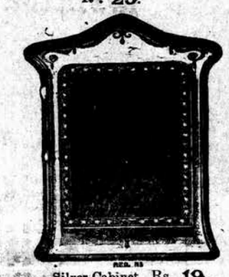
Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Silve Cigarette Cas Rs. 25.

Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.


Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
" C.D.V. " 5.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

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Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.

MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. " 35 to 60
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ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

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When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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£3. 10 to £8

ACTIVE AGENTS

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

LOYALTY IN GARHWAL.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The annual conference of the Sarola Brahman Sabha was held recently at Srinagar, the old capital of Garhwal. The conference was attended by over 250 delegates and an equal number of visitors from British and State Garhwal. Pandit Tara Datt Gairola, M.A., Vakil, was elected President. The President, in the course of a long speech, said:—"Our 'Shastras' teach us to be loyal to the King. There is ample historical evidence to show that India is more happy and prosperous and enjoys more religious freedom under the British Raj than under the one which preceded it. If we turn to the old history of our own district, we find the country cut up into more than fifty-two petty kingdoms engaged in continual warfare and bloody feuds until the ancestors of the present Raja of Tehri subjugated and welded them together and established a regular government in the country. Under a long series of wise rulers of that house Garhwal made considerable progress. But, alas! the ruthless wheel of fortune once again landed the country into misery and oppression of a most shocking type. During a little over twelve years of the Gurkha rule—if rule it can be called—a regular reign of terror was established in the country. But the dismal period of the Gurkha rule was succeed by the enlightened British rule, the benefits of which latter were thrown into bolder relief by the miseries of the former. Garhwal has progressed in peace and prosperity. There is more wealth in the country. Telegraphic and postal systems, good roads and bridges and above all administration of justice between man and man are the principal features of the present Government. The free and easy communication and general safety have given great impetus to our religion. Formerly only two or three thousand pilgrims visited annually the famous temples of Badrinath and Kedarnath, more than 50 per cent of whom used to succumb to the hardships and dangers of the journey. But now more than sixty thousand flock annually to those once inaccessible shrines, and even a child or a blind person can travel there alone. Although the district is still very backward in secondary higher education, primary education has made great strides. The only great grievance of the people is the vexed question of 'coolie bardaish.' We have been suggesting through the Press several ways of solving the difficulty, and we have full hope that under the present sympathetic ruler of these provinces something will be done in the matter. A wave of unrest has been sweeping over certain parts of India. It is fortunate that the strong walls of these Himalayas have thwarted the approach of that evil to this district as they did once before in the dark days of the Mutiny when many a European found a safe retreat within them. I am voicing the sense of the whole meeting in expressing the strong abhorrence at the anarchical movement started by a few misguided youths of Bengal. We hope the strong hand of Government will soon stamp it out and that wiser counsels will soon prevail. I exhort my countrymen never to give up their national virtue—loyalty their King." After the President's speech resolutions were passed expressing loyalty to the British Government and to the Maharaja of Tehri who takes a great interest in the Sabha, being its patron.

JHANSI.

16th January.—I forgot in my last letter to mention the sports which were held by the 14th Battery, R.F.A., in commemoration of the 150th anniversary Major Kirby and the officers of the Battery were "At Home" and the Wiltshire band played during this afternoon. Most people went away for Christmas either shooting or elsewhere. No very big bags were recorded, and most men seemed to agree that there is a great shortage of duck, though there seems to be a fair number of snipe. We heard of one or two good panther being bagged, but there was nothing very striking in any of the bags. Christmas passed quietly for those who remained. The great excitement was the annual Volunteer dance at the Railway Institute given on New Year's Eve. Most people had come back from camp, and there was a most representative gathering present, the various uniforms showing up well against the dresses of the fair sex.

The usual proclamation parade was held on the 1st of January when there was a large attendance of spectators. The message about the increase of pay to officers and men of the Indian Army was read out on parade. The proceedings terminated with a march past.

The polo week began on the 4th. I have already described it in detail, so will only add that there was general regret that the holders, Bhopal, did not come up to defend their title to the cup, as on last year's form they would have given the Inniskillings an excellent game. There was a large attendance daily, including H. H. the Maharajah of Datia who is, we understand, starting a polo team of his own. We shall welcome him as a competitor next year.

There was something going on every day of the week, polo daily except Thursday and Saturday. On Thursday a polo pony show and a very cheery subscription dance at the Club. On Friday a dinner at the Club to the various polo teams which was a great success, while on Saturday there was a Skittle Gymkhana on the Brigade Parade ground arranged by Captain Arbuthnot, R.F.A. There were six events but the first an Open Polo Scurry did not fill. The next an Arab Polo Scurry catch-weight over 11 stone saw eight starters, Mr. Cary Barnard winning on Rahim by two lengths from Captain Arbuthnot on Gazetteer and Mr. Wise on Greylight who dead heated for second place. Then came Section Tent-pegging with swords won by the 14th F.B., R.F.A., who took all four pegs the first run. with No. 12. Ammunition Column. The fair sex were then catered for. There was a Ladies' Driving Competition for which ten competitors entered. Both Mrs. Arbuthnot and Mrs. Kingdon went round the course without touching any obstacle, but the former won on pace. Then came the Bending Race, for ladies and gentlemen in pairs, hand in hand, for which there were five entries. This was won easily by Mrs. McLeod and Mr. Longstaffe with Captain and Mrs. Arbuthnot second. The best event was a Time Race round the course. There were a great number of entries of both sexes, indeed we saw one gallant competitor on a tonga pony. The time, announced at the start, was four minutes forty seconds, and the race was won by Mr. Longstaffe who took 4 mins. 38 secs. nearly every one else was too quick. The prizes were then given away by Mrs. Young. Colonel Hancock and the Officers, 97th Punjabis, were "At Home." The day was very hot, and almost felt like the beginning of the hot weather. However we had a thunderstorm and some good rain on Wednesday which has cooled the air considerably.

On Thursday we were to have had a billiard match at the Railway Institute between T. H. Weiss, Champion of Australasia and a local champion, the latter receiving 500 start, However Weiss missed his train, and it has been postponed till to-night when there is also a subscription dance at the Club. There is not much tennis played last week, but the mixed doubles and singles are now progressing. The Ladies Doubles was won, as generally anticipated, by Mrs. Laing and Mrs. Parker, who defeated Mrs. Black and Mrs. Cuming by 2 sets love in the finals.

We have two days Gymkhana racing next week, so we are making the most of our all too brief cold weather. The first entries promies well.

WEDDING IN LAHORE.

At the Cathedral, Lahore, on the 5th instant the marriage took place of Miss Dorothy Lemon Blaker, daughter of Mrs. Horace Blaker, to Captain John Grenvile Bell, R.A.M.C., son of the late Mr. Robert Lewis Bell.

The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. MacDonald Masson. Miss Blaker wore a charming bridal gown and train of ivory satin charmeuse, made in directoire style, the skirt opening to show an under dress of filet net. The bodice was handsomely draped with linerick lace, and trimmed with embroidery cord and tassels. The bride was attended by the Misses Marjorie Inglis and Eileen Finlayson. The little girls looked sweet in their white muslin frocks and little Dutch bonnets. As they left the church the bride and bridegroom passed under an arch of steel, formed of officers' swords. A carriage, kindly lent for the occasion by Rai Sahib Ram Saran Dass, and a team of six horses belonging to No. 4, Field Battery, with Messrs. Devitt, Burne, and Digby up, conveyed Captain and Mrs. Bell from the Church to their brother-in-law's house, where Mrs. MacDonald Masson, sister of the bride, received her guests.

The happy pair left for Amritsar in the afternoon. The bride travelled in a very smart mole coloured cloth coat and skirt with a hat of the same shade.

NORTH TRAVANCORE.

Kottayam, 10th Jan.—The Bishop has as usual issued a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and other workers in the Anglican Diocese of Travancore and Cochin, with a message of hearty greeting on the New Year. "I am," says the Bishop in the course of the letter, "glad and thankful to have been brought back in safety and health into your midst again, and to be accompanied by Mrs. Gill, whose presence with me you will, I am sure, heartily welcome. . . . I have not yet had time to become fully acquainted with what has transpired in the Diocese during the past year, but judging from such reports as have reached me, I have reason to be filled with thankfulness. . . . When I went away, I felt assured that the administration of the Diocese would not suffer in the hands of him whom God has given me as Commissary. And now that I have come back, I feel deeply thankful for his devoted and successful labours."

The news of the impending visit to Malabar of the Jacobite Syrian Patriarch of Antioch has led some to raise the question of the union of the Anglican and Syrian Churches. The Secretary to the Jacobite Syrian Metropolitan wrote, in March last, a letter, which was afterwards published in the "Guardian," to the Rev. G. B. Howard, a former Chaplain, at Quilon and staunch supporter in England of the Syrians, to ask him to use his influence in inducing the Patriarch, when he visited England, to discuss this question with the authorities of the Anglican Church. It is not yet known what steps His Holiness, who is at present in England, has taken in the matter. Ignatius Abdalla II is a prelate of broad views, and Bishop Gill, who, before his return to the Diocese, had the opportunity of a conversation with the Patriarch, was struck with this quality.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 13th Jan.—We are having very hot days with bitterly cold mornings, the temperature going down to 12 degrees.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawley have arrived and are making a short stay at Westward Ho Hotel, Government House being under the usual annual repairs.

All last week Mr. J. H. Robertson, I.C.S., was engaged in presiding over the Nilgiri Additional Sessions. The first case tried, with the aid of Assessors was one in which a Badaga was charged with forgery. Mr. F. Rowlandson, B. A., LL.B., appeared for the Crown, and Mr. L. W. Schimdt. LL.B., defended. The accused was charged under Section 467 I. P. C., with forging a document purporting to be a valuable security, namely, a sale deed conveying one-third share in a piece of land in Kaity. The "patta" for this land stands in the name of ten pattadars one of whom was named Sheranan who died thirty years ago. The accused's name is also Seranan and the charge sets out that the accused falsely represented himself to be the deceased pattadar of that name, the Assessors found the accused not guilty, but His Honour disagreed with them and sentenced the accused to suffer three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The next case was one in which three Badagas were charged with dacoity. This case was tried by a Jury. Mr. S. J. Gonsalves, B.A., B.L., appeared for the Crown and Messrs. F. Rowlandson and S. A. Walker defended. The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty of dacoity but unanimously found them guilty of theft. His honour agreed with the Jury, considered the offence to be more or less a technical one, and taking into consideration the circumstance that they had already been in jail for a month, passed a nominal sentence, namely, one of simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Waltair, 12th Jan.—A public meeting was held in the Town Hall on Monday, the 11th instant, to concert measures for giving a suitable reception to H. E. the Governor during his visit to Vizagapatam. Mr. A. L. Hannay, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, was in the chair, and in the course of his speech said that he had already presided at a similar meeting in Vizagapatam and he had no doubt that those in Waltair would provide the funds required for the reception. Mr. D. Lazarus proposed the first resolution:—"That the people of the District of Vizagapatam do arrange to accord a hearty welcome to H. E. the Governor on his visit to the Town" The resolution was seconded by Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju and carried. The second resolution, proposed by Mr. B. Suryanarayana Sastri and seconded by Mr. V. L. Narasimham, authorised the appointment of a Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions. A vote of thanks to the chair was proposed and the meeting dissolved. A subscription list was opened and Rs. 318 was subscribed at the meeting.

The East Coast Volunteers go into camp on Sunday, the 17th instant. The site has been very conveniently arranged, about half a mile each of the Waltair Railway Station. About 300 men from Stations between Calcutta and Madras are expected to attend. Colonel R. H. Campbell, I. C. S., the Commandant will be in command, assisted by Major Arbuthnot and other Volunteer Officers, and Captain A. C. M. Alington, the Adjutant. An excellent programme has been arranged. The Camp will last up to Saturday, the 23rd instant. The inspection of the corps by the General Officer Commanding, is expected to take place on the 22nd.

The Freemasons of Lodge Waltair No.2592 E. C., have recently acquired an excellent site on the Beach Road near the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Town Hall, on which they will erect a suitable building for their meetings. The hall is to be named after the late Worshipful Brother, Captain N. A. W. Hamilton, who was a tower of strength to Freemasonry in the Northern Circars. The subscription list is being filled and it is hoped that the large number of the Zemindars and other rich gentlemen who are members of the fraternity will liberally support the undertaking. The corner stone will be laid during H. E. the Governor's visit early in February.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 15th Jan.—Mrs. V. P. Madhava Rao on Wednesday invited about 500 Indian ladies to "Pathan Bavan" to meet Mrs. Besant, who gave an interesting address and spent a pleasant time with them. Mrs. Besant left for Calcutta the same evening.

The Baldwin Boys' and Girls' School opened for work to-day after the Christmas holidays. The boys have entered into occupation of the splendid new building, Oldham Hall, which affords ample accommodation for the increased number of boys.

A match was commenced late yesterday afternoon between the Bangalore Gymkhana and a team of the Ulsoor Amateurs, the later batting first, compiling 206 runs. The Gymkhana team in the short time left for play scored 141 for five wickets when stumps had to be drawn. The chief scorers were Veerasamy 21, Yoganatham 31, Thanadar 46, Padmanaban 32, J. G. Tait, 26, Meldon 35 and Ricketts 40.

The modified manœuvres for the troops in the local Brigade commence on the 21st instant and will last for about ten days. The manœuvres will take place in the vicinity of Yesvanthpur and will consist chiefly of a series of Field days, the troops returning to quarters every evening. The last four days of the period will be spent entirely out in Camp, but the troops will then not be more than five miles from Headquarters. This is due to the great scarcity of water in the district.

A very enjoyable concert was given yesterday evening at the Wesleyan Church Guild room, St. John's Hill. The concert had been organised by the Rev. A. R. Slater and the promise of an excellent programme attracted a full house. The programme was rather a long one and though the music was excellent, I am afraid I cannot occupy too much of your space with details. The performers were for the most part the Missionaries of the Wesleyan Church in the Mysore Province, many of whom had come to Bangalore for the annual Missionary meeting, to which I referred in my last letter, and from the manner in which the various items were rendered yesterday there can be no hesitation in declaring that music is a very strong point with them. I will briefly refer to some of the more interesting items. The execution of Miss Spence, L.R.A.M., in her rendering of the painoforte solos, Chopin's "Scherzo" and Liszt's "Rustling Woods" showed her to be an accomplished pianist and her items were among the best of the evening. Miss Rickie delighted her audience with two faultlessly played violin solos, Sarasate's "Serenade" and Dvorak's "Humoreske" and was applauded to the echo, but encores were prohibited. The Rev. E. S. Edwards has a bass voice of considerable power and depth and his singing of "Glorious Devon" was a treat. Later, with Mrs. Edwards, he sang Marzial's pretty duet in cannon "Friendship," the rendering being very effective. Mrs. Boote is another singer of repute and she gave "The Spring has Come" and later Liddle's pretty combination of songs "To tell Thee how I Love" and "In My Garden" charmingly, besides taking a leading part in two quartettes. Miss Boreham sang "Love's Nocturne" pleasingly, despite a relaxed throat, and Miss Lavelle secured an enthusiastic reception with a a sweetly simple rendering of "The Old-fashioned Cottage." Mrs. Teague, in the duet "When the Wind Bloweth in" with the Rev. F. Goodwill, and in "Kathleen Mavourneen" showed many traces of her old power. The Rev. F. Goodwill acquitted himself creditably in Pinsuti's "The Raft" and the Rev. A. R. Fuller earned much favourable comment with Molloy's "To-morrow will be Friday." "To Anthea," sung in spirited fashion by the Rev. H. Martin, was accorded rounds of well deserved applause and the Rev. R. W. Boote gave a thoroughly humorous interpretation of Mark Twain's description of the Italian Guide. Miss Cartledge, I had almost forgotten, sang "Love the Pedlar" with sweetness, Sullivan's quartette "Departure," Pinsuti's "Good Night Beloved" sung as a glee and the quartette "Sweet and Low" were delightful items rendered in an accomplished manner. Invaluable assistance was rendered by Mrs. Gulliford, who played all the accompaniments.

A correspondent sends us a long and gruesome account of an accident at a manganese mine in Siddarthally village, in the Shimoga taluq, as a result of which eight labourers are believed to have lost their lives, owing to the sides of the mine falling in and burying them.

MYSORE.

Mysore, 13th Jan.—A very painful and unusual accident occurred in Mysore City on Sunday morning, the 10th instant. A Palace elephant "mahout" who was attending to some work seated on his elephant (a tusker) happened to pass under the main line wires that convey the electric current from the Power Station at Sivasamudram to the transformer house in the Mysore City, thinking he would test the truth of any one being killed if he touched any of the wires. He first appears to have touched the two lower wires, which were the two telephone wires and were of course harmless. Some say another man warned him not to touch the wires, but he disregarded the warning, and thinking the other wires were also harmless like the lower telephone ones, he was foolish enough to touch one of the live wires conveying the electric current. The result was disastrous; the elephant and the "mahout" were both instantaneously knocked down and lay on the ground insensible for a few minutes. The man was picked up and at once removed to the Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state. The elephant is said to have recovered from the shock and bolted in a dazed manner. At first it went towards the transformer house, where it pulled about a few articles, and then made for the house known as "Kissing Lodge," in which the electric light stores are kept. Mr. Nath's carriage happened to be in the way, and the elephant is said to have thrown it aside damaging it badly. It then got hold of some of the posts and began throwing them about. Before he could do more damage, two other Palace elephants came on the scene and after an exciting chase the dazed elephant was secured and removed to the Peel Khana. I learn that the animal is in a very bad condition and not expected to recover. The accident reported from Sivasamudram, I am told, is connected with the above accident.

BERHAMPORE.

Berhampore, 11th Jan.—Preliminary arrangements for the Cattle and Agricultural Show of Ganjam, which is to take place on the 27th, 28th and 29th of this month, are being made. A plot of ground has been selected in Bhapur, where the barracks were in old days and is being fenced round.

The second sitting at the anniversary of the Berhampore Pradhan Samaj was held on Saturday, the 9th instant. Mr. J. V. Narayana conducted the service in the morning. At about 6 p. m. a meeting was held in the Town Hall, when Mr. Viswanath Kar of Cuttack delivered an address in Uriya on the; "Mission of the Brahmo Samaj." Mr. K. S. Narayana Naidu then spoke on the "Efficacy of Prayer." On Sunday, the 10th instant, Mr. P. Krishnamurti gave a Harikatha performance in Telugu on the life of Rajah Ram Mohun Roy and with this the anniversary came to a close.

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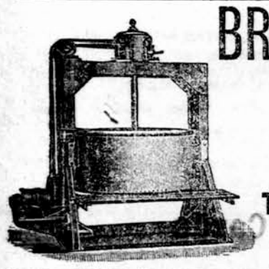

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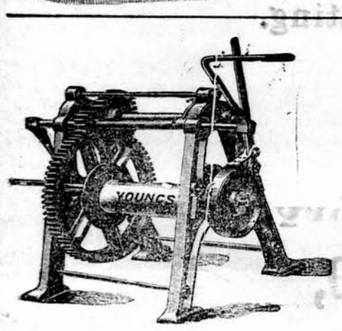

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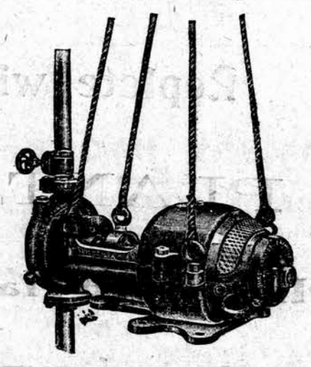

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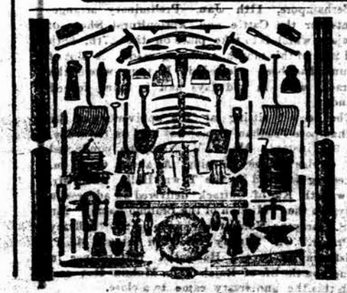

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